

NATIONAL
TEMPERANCE TESTIMONIAL
OF
ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS
TO
DR. FREDERIC RICHARD LEES.

REPORT OF THE PRESENTATION SOIRÉES

AT

LEEDS AND BOLTON, JANUARY 26, AND FEBRUARY 1, 1860.

SPEECHES OF THE REV. CANON JENKINS, M.A.;

LAWRENCE HEYWORTH, Esq., LIVERPOOL; DR. M'CULLOCH, DUMFRIES;

JOSEPH THORP, Esq., HALIFAX; JOSEPH CROOK, Esq., M.P., BOLTON; REV. HENRY GALE, B.C.L.;

SAMUEL POPE, Esq., BARRISTER-AT-LAW;

REV. S. A. STEINTHAL, LIVERPOOL; REV. JOHN KIRK, EDINBURGH; REV. C. GARRETT, ROCHDALE;

REV. FRANCIS BISHOP, CHESTERFIELD; MR. COUNCILLOR MAWSON, NEWCASTLE; ETC.

ALSO THE

PRESENTATION ADDRESSES AND THE SPEECHES OF DR. LEES IN REPLY;

ETC., ETC.

With a General List of the Subscribers.

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TESTIMONIAL TO DR. FREDERIC RICHARD LEES.

LEEDS NEW TOWN HALL, THURSDAY, JANUARY 26TH, 1860.

THERE was a magnificent gathering of the friends of Dr. F. R. Lees, on Thursday evening, January 26th, in the noble Town Hall of Leeds, his native place. The object was to present to this distinguished veteran in the cause of Temperance and Prohibition a testimonial of a thousand guineas, contributed by friends and admirers in all parts of the kingdom. The spacious hall was filled soon after five o'clock by as many persons as could be accommodated at the tables. About 1,400 tickets, at 1s. each, were sold prior to the meeting, and, in spite of the thickly-falling snow, and the occurrence of three other important meetings in Leeds at the same time (the annual meeting of the Mechanics' Institute, a large Congregational tea meeting, and a lecture by Mr. T. Mason Jones), about that number of Dr. Lees's friends sat down to tea. After tea, the tables being cleared away, many other persons who had been kept outside by lack of room were admitted; and at seven o'clock the vocal proceedings of the meeting commenced, the chair being taken by the Rev. Canon JENKINS, M.A., of Dowlais.

On the orchestra, behind and around the chair, were about three hundred ladies and gentlemen, friends of Dr. Lees, many of whom had come considerable distances to do him honour. The following is a list of some of these:—Rev. Canon Jenkins, M.A., Rector of Dowlais; Rev. Henry Gale, B.C.L., Rector of Treborough; Rev. John Kirk, Edinburgh; Rev. Francis Bishop, Chesterfield; Rev. Thomas Hincks, Leeds; Rev. H. Bell, Manchester; Rev. James Compston, Bramley; Rev. Mr. Telfer, Leeds; Rev. S. A. Steinthal, Liverpool; Rev. J. W. Kirtton, Stafford; Dr. F. R. Lees and lady, with family; Dr. J. M. McCulloch, Dumfries; Laurence Heyworth, Esq., Liverpool; Samuel Pope, Esq., barrister, Manchester; G. A. Robinson, Esq., Wensleydale; Jesse Ainsworth, Esq., Oldham; John Guest, Esq., and lady, Rotherham; John Smith, Esq., and lady, Glasgow; N. S. Kerr, Esq., Glasgow; Councillor Mawson, Newcastle; Councillor Blakey, Halifax; Councillor Cunliffe, Bolton; Councillor Pollard, Bradford; Councillor Carter, Leeds; J. Whiting, J. Barron, Thomas Atkinson, A. Scarr, G. Ward, W. Campbell, J. Andrew, W. A. Pallister, Charles Procter, J. Holmes, H. Dyson, J. Jowett, H. Child, D. Green, H. H. Harrison, James Hole, of Leeds; Robert Allen, George Allen, George Lucas, of Newcastle; George Lewis, Market Drayton; Charles Bell, Middlesborough; George Graham, lady and daughter, Burnley; W. J. Clegg, George Denton, Joel Kirby, John Taylor, Alfred Harrop, Henry Horner, John Rhodes, Samuel Royland, Edwin Oates, William Richards, and — Bishop, of Sheffield; C. Thompson, W. Heywood, W. Brunskill, W. H. Barnesley, T. H. Barker, H. S. Sutton, C. West, R. Hartley, of Manchester; J. E. Keates, J. Hartshorne, of Burslem; J. H. Raper, J. Hiton, and P. Orrell, of Bolton; J. Roper, Leicester; J. Greenwood, Darwen; J. Wild, W. Hague, W. White, Huddersfield; John Tennant, Kirby Lonsdale; W. Guy, Birkenhead; W. Brown, A. Gibson, Liverpool; and the following Temperance advocates:—Edward Grubb, Rotherham; W. Gregson, Blackburn; J. C. Booth, Huddersfield; John Sergeant, Tintwistle; J. S. Balmer, Kendal; Wm. Mart, Derby; R. W. Duxbury, Birmingham; and Charles Carr, Pontypool.

Reporters and correspondents were present from the *Alliance Weekly News*, *Leeds Mercury*, *Leeds Times*, *Leeds Intelligencer*, *Leeds Express*, *Manchester Examiner and Times*, *Christian News*, *Temperance Spectator*, and *North Staffordshire Beacon*.

The hymn, "Rise and Shine," having been sung,

The Rev. Canon JENKINS rose and spoke as follows:—It is said by some one, "If we expect great things from God, we must do great things for God." We are expecting great things from God in the present day.

Indeed, we have already received great things from Him, and we expect to receive much greater things from Him in days to come. And we have a right to expect much greater things, for our expectations are founded upon His never-failing promises, which promises "are all yea and amen in Christ." We expect a large outpouring of the Holy Ghost in its blessed influences to sanctify and prosper our efforts and doings, when our efforts and doings have for their object and aim the promotion of God's glory and man's benefit for time and eternity. And what, I ask, can the enemies of intemperance and of intoxicating drinks on the one hand, and the friends and advocates of sobriety and happiness on the other hand, have in view in all their doings and wishes, in aiding and supporting the mighty movements which are now being made and carried on in order, if possible, to suppress and put down the traffic in intoxicating drinks—what object, I ask, can they have in view but that of doing good, by endeavouring to remove from the country one of its most crying evils, one of its heaviest curses, and so benefiting mankind temporally and spiritually? The direct cause of an immense portion of the miseries and sins which are now filling our world is drunkenness; the direct cause of drunkenness is drinking; and the direct cause of drinking is the liquor-traffic, for the traffic is the fountain out of which all the poisonous liquid flows. (Cheers.) There are many excellent individuals now in the field, who have buckled on their armour, and who have declared opposition and war against this great enemy of God and man, and who are determined to go on fighting, fighting, fighting, looking upwards for guidance, support, and success, till they will be able to say with one of old, "*Veni, vidi, vici*"—"I came, I saw, I conquered." The sister country, the other side of the water—has done great things to suppress and banish from the land the liquor-traffic, and wherever the Maine-law has been established and faithfully carried out, the result has been that order and happiness, morality and religion, have, to the astonishment of all, flourished. America can and does thank God for her Hon. Neal Dow, and America ought to be grateful for such a skilful, wise, and undaunted warrior and leader against one of the worst enemies that ever existed to the peace and happiness, to the morals and religion, of the country. Great Britain is doing great things with the view of suppressing and annihilating, if possible, the same enemy, namely, the traffic in strong drink; and Great Britain can and does praise God for her Hon. Neal Dow—our noble friend and champion, Dr. F. R. Lees! (Cheers.) Many have done well—yes, have done great things in this glorious movement; but no one has done better, no one stands higher, and no one stands before our noble and dear friend, Dr. Lees. At all times, and on all occasions, I very much disapprove and dislike anything like foolish and fulsome adulation; but where praise is really due it should be given; it would not be right and just to withhold it; and great praise is justly due to Dr. Lees for the mighty and worthy deeds of goodness done unto this nation, by and through him as the the honoured instrument. (Applause.) It has been put into the mind and heart of Dr. Lees to dedicate his brilliant talents, his time and his health, to the furtherance of that great cause which we all love so much, and which we have all so much at heart. And nobly has he done his work. Formidable weapons have been formed against him, but he has scattered them all to the four winds of heaven. His thrilling, convincing, and unanswerable speeches on the platform have done immense good. But it is his matchless writings—his masterly and nonsuch "Prize Essay on the Prohibition of the Traffic," and his other invaluable writings—it is these that have levelled such high mountains of opposition—that have removed such strong and deeply rooted

prejudices—that have silenced so many gainsayers—and have enlightened, convinced, and converted multitudes who were once much opposed to us, and who condemned our movement in toto, but who are now for us and *with* us. Dr. Lees, in the great things which he has been able to accomplish towards furthering and establishing temperance and sobriety, and towards exposing and checking the evils and sins caused by the liquor-traffic, has been I think I may venture to say, a *national benefactor*. (Applause.) And all must confess—indeed all are willing to confess—whatever their opinions may be, whether friendly or unfriendly to our movement, that our drinking habits and drunkenness are amongst our leading and most crying national sins; therefore, I maintain, that to oppose, to lessen, and to try to put an end to such sins, must, in all honesty, be considered a national blessing, and a blessing which deserves and calls for a grateful acknowledgment. A large and respectable portion of the nation, from the north and south, from the east and west, have come together to Leeds; and there are hundreds of thousands of sincere and attached friends and well-wishers, who, though absent from us in body, are present with us in mind and heart; and the delightful work, of the present and absent, on this most interesting and important day, is to show honour to him who has been an instrument of so great a blessing to us. If the labourer is worthy of his hire, and unquestionably he is worthy, most assuredly such a labourer, such a worker, and such a philanthropist as Dr. Lees has been and is, must be worthy of the substantial gratitude of his fellow-countrymen. (Cheers.) We are about to pay a small portion of the heavy debt of gratitude which we owe to our noble friend. It will be only a small instalment. I trust the day is not far distant when his country will pay him twenty shillings in the pound. (Cheers.) But one thousand guineas are not to be despised by any one. One thousand guineas are one thousand guineas the world all over. The proceedings of this evening will be sure to tell upon the public mind and tell to the benefit of our cause. The public will say—Well, these Permissive Bill or Anti-Liquor-Traffic gentlemen are in real good earnest. They have given one thousand guineas as a testimonial of esteem and gratitude to their champion, Dr. Lees, for his great exertions and success; and Englishmen and Welshmen, and especially Scotchmen, never give away their money except they are in earnest. But, after all, what are one thousand guineas compared to the great good services which Dr. Lees has rendered to the world? Tell me of the magnitude of the evils and miseries created and spread through the world by intoxicating drinks, then I will tell you something of the value and benefit of such men as Dr. Lees, who are doing all in their power to put down this monster evil and to remove it from the country. I felt very reluctant, for some time, to come all the way to Leeds to be present on this occasion. It is a fact, the more I tried to persuade myself not to come, for reasons which I have no need to mention, the stronger and stronger my convictions grew that it was my duty to come. And my convictions were produced by a strong internal voice which told me in a language which I failed to silence—“You are a minister of the gospel of the grace of God; your great work, your holy calling and sacred duty, is to bring sinners from their sins to Christ—to persuade them to leave all their sinful habits and ways, and to follow holiness, without which no man shall see the Lord in glory; in a word, your work is to do all in your power, with God’s blessing, to save souls from death and hell. The most formidable enemy, the greatest outward hindrance to the success of your ministry, has been intoxicating drink; that has been the enemy of all your enemies, the impediment of all your impediments, and the hindrance of all your hindrances. Drink is a curse, and a very great curse, to this country, and drink is a curse to your church, and to all other churches as well.” I was compelled to listen, and to say—It is all quite true, quite correct. The clear testimony of forty years in the ministry said in a loud voice—Strong drink and its direful effects have been the mountain obstacle to the success of my ministry. Well,

then, said my internal monitor, can you refuse to go as far as Leeds to join your friends, in order to show your heartfelt gratitude to that noble champion who has already given such mortal wounds, and who is determined, if God will bless him with health, strength, and life, to continue the warfare, and to give the enemy, drink, many, many more mortal wounds, from the effects of which the immoral, dishonest, and wicked liquor-traffic will never be able to rally, never be able to recover, but die and vanish from the face of the earth it must? And my reply was—I cannot remain at home, I must go. (Applause.) And thank God that I came, and that I am here with you in this most splendid hall, on this heart-cheering and glorious occasion! (Loud cheering.)

Mr. J. H. RAPER, of Bolton, read letters expressive of interest in the proceedings and admiration of Dr. Lees from Sir Walter C. Trevelyan, Bart.; Joseph Thorp, Esq., Halifax; William Harvey, Esq., chairman of the Alliance Executive Committee; Charles Jupe, Esq., Mere; Edward Baines, Esq., M.P.; Honourable Amasa Walker, Massachusetts; Baron de Lynden, The Hague; Rev. James Bardsley, Manchester; Thomas Beggs, Esq., London; F. Crossley, Esq., M.P.; John Hope, Esq., Edinburgh, and others. We subjoin extracts from some of these letters:—

Mr. Alderman HARVEY, Salford:—Nothing but the state of my health would prevent me from being at the gathering to the honour to Dr. Lees, and to meet the zealous friends of Temperance who are about to present him with a testimonial. The very great good he has done by his “Prize Essay” will perpetuate his name as one of the great benefactors of his race for ages to come.

Rev. JAMES BARDLEY, M.A., Rector of St. Ann’s, Manchester:—It was my full intention to have done myself the pleasure of being present to do honour to Dr. Lees, whom I have known for many years, and a more upright, able, and indefatigable advocate the cause of Temperance has never had.

Sir W. C. TREVELYAN, Bart.:—I regret that it will not be in my power to have the honour of being at the meeting for presentation of the testimonial to Dr. Lees on the 26th inst. I trust you will have a good and successful meeting, and with all best wishes.

JOHN HOPE, Esq., W.S., Edinburgh:—I know no man to whom the cause of abstinence is more indebted—no man who has a stronger claim on the affection and regard of consistent, out-and-out abstainers—no abstainer to whom the doing of honour confers more honour than Dr. Lees.

JOSEPH THORP, Esq., Halifax:—I should have felt much interest in being present, and should have enjoyed witnessing the noble evidence of the high appreciation of the talents and labours of our friend the doctor, in the great cause of Temperance. The efficient service rendered to Temperance and humanity by him has been surpassed by very few, perhaps by none.

CHARLES JUPE, Esq., Mere:—I am thankful to find Dr. Lees is so far restored, and trust he will be spared to confer yet greater advantages on his country than he has yet done, which cannot be said to be either few or small. There is no doubt his “Argument on the Liquor-Traffic” has been rendered most extensively useful among the upper classes of this country.

ED. BAINES, Esq., M.P., Leeds:—I find it will be quite out of my power to be at the soiree, as I shall then be in London on my parliamentary duties. My attachment to the Temperance cause is known, and I may add, that I consider that that cause is immensely indebted to the able, zealous, and indefatigable labours of Dr. Lees.

THOS. BEGGS, Esq., London:—At a time when so much of the leaven of a commercial spirit is seen in all our philanthropic movements, I feel grateful for the example that Dr. Lees has set to us; and it is gratifying to find that so large a number of those who have known him the longest and best have felt it a duty to testify thus publicly their high sense of his merits as a man and as a public labourer.

Mr. Raper then read the following address:—

TO F. R. LEES, PH.D., F.S.S.A. EDIN.

DEAR AND HONORED SIR,—You are here to-day, by our invitation, to afford us the opportunity of acknowledging an obligation, and of discharging a duty, that has long rested upon the minds of most of us. For a quarter of a century it has pleased the All-wise Disposer of events to use you as His instrument for the development and support of our great Temperance Reformation. For a large portion of that time you have not only been its chief labourer and foremost man, but your name has been, to many of us, the lodestar that has guided us in all our happiest and most successful efforts; and your achievements have been, at all times, the main pillar of our hopes. For an equal space it has been the privilege of many of us to be your co-workers in our noble undertaking, and the admiring witnesses of your self-sacrificing devotion to its interests. Whatever

dangers have threatened, or difficulties have been encountered, your post has been always filled; never doubting, never fearing, with unfaltering faith and gallant heart, you have done battle with the wrong and striven for the triumph of the right. We have seen you, with talents that would have ensured you success and a high position in the world's great market, voluntarily renounce all thought of personal aggrandisement, and cast your lot with the little band of humble men who knew no loftier ambition than to be the instrument of their country's redemption from the curse of drunkenness. Most true among the true, most faithful among the faithful, it has been vouchsafed to you to possess talents which have been the emulation of all, but the envy of none, among your brethren. For these great gifts we desire to be unfeignedly thankful to the Author of all Good from whose bounteous hand they have proceeded. But what, honoured sir, can we say to you, that shall fitly express our high appreciation of the purity of purpose, and the singleness of heart, with which you have devoted those gifts, through a life-long service, to our Cause?

We will not mock you by talking of such rewards as it belongs to us to offer; for, already there is assured to you a recompense which we know you will prize beyond all other that this world can afford—the recompense of an approving conscience, and the dawning of the triumph of the cause for which you have laboured. But we desire this night to present to you, in discharge of the obligation which rests upon ourselves, the warmest thanks of our hearts, for the zeal, the fidelity, the ability, and the courage with which, from 1835 to the present day, you have striven for the success of our movement. We thank you for the self-denying sympathy that prompted you, when but a youth among us, to spurn the grosser ambitions of life, and devote your energies and your means, to the uplifting of a debased and suffering humanity. We thank you that, in the early years of our struggles, when the beneficent truths of Science and Revelation had been wrested to sustain the follies and iniquities of men, you bent the ardour of your young mind to their mastery, and, rescuing them from the hands that prostituted and polluted them, constructed of them a mighty bulwark against which none have been able to prevail. We thank you for the discriminating skill with which, upon the platform and through the press, you have confirmed and illustrated our great reformatory principle. We thank you for the unflinching courage with which you have confronted its open foes; and for the undaunted persistence with which you have dragged to the light its secret enemies. We thank you for the everlasting truths, and the invincible arguments contained in your published Works and reported Speeches; and especially for your unanswerable "Argument for the Suppression of the Liquor-Traffic." And, finally, we thank you for the bright example you have set before us, of a zealous, disinterested, and Christian life—an example to which generations yet unborn shall look for guidance, for inspiration, and encouragement. But there are some among us, in whose breasts the feelings you have inspired are those not of honour and admiration alone, but those, also, of affectionate regard and loving confidence. Many years of close companionship, reciprocated kindness, and mutual trust have kindled within us a sentiment, for which the words of thankfulness and honor are but a cold and inadequate expression. Of this, therefore, we will not speak. But, would you know how deep and full is the love we bear you, you may read it in the genial tenderness that fills the recesses of your own large heart; and of which, it is our happiness to know, it is the counterpart and consequence.

As you are aware, it has been deemed fitting that these expressions of affectionate good-will should be accompanied by some substantial memento, which, while it should not be regarded as the discharge of a debt for which there is no money equivalent, should aptly commemorate this day's proceedings. Accordingly, the sum of One Thousand Guineas has been subscribed by your admiring friends, in all parts of the kingdom, which the Committee appointed to receive the same have taken upon themselves to apply to that purpose. In the

choice of the memento, they have been determined by the knowledge that the path of duty along which you have trod, is more often the path that leads to poverty than to riches; and, that in the future prospects of your devoted wife and her two affectionate children, you have an object of constant and earnest solicitude. To do for them, in a measure, what, had this world's wealth been showered upon you, it would have been the desire of your heart to do more abundantly, seemed, therefore, to the committee to be the most fitting mode of preserving the memory of their esteem. We have the happiness, therefore, to inform you that the sum of one thousand guineas has been invested by the committee in trust, and secured by deed, for the sole benefit of your beloved wife, and her surviving children, after her. It now, therefore, only remains that the committee receive the assurance of your approval, and that of this meeting, as to the manner in which they have executed the duty imposed upon them. May your life be long spared to forward and uphold the great movement to which you have so nobly set your hand! May the Light of lights for ever shine upon you, to illumine your path, and guide you in the right way! May His Almighty hand be ever near you to support and strengthen you; and may the choicest blessings of His mercy be vouchsafed to you, and to all that are dear to you, is the earnest prayer of your sincere friends and co-workers in the Cause of Temperance and Prohibition!

The Chairman then called upon Dr. McCulloch to move the adoption of the address by the meeting and its presentation to Dr. Lees.

JAMES M. McCULLOCH, Esq., of Dumfries, M.D., was received with much cheering. He said that to him had been assigned the high honour of moving the adoption of the address and of confirming the presentation of one thousand guineas to Dr. Lees; and, in doing so, leaving to the reverend and legal gentlemen who were to come after him the task of telling what Dr. Lees had done in furtherance of the Temperance cause in their respective departments, he would speak about his own province, and deliberately and candidly would tell them that, though Dr. Carpenter, Professor Miller, and others of the medical profession had come out nobly, and written upon the medical aspect of the Temperance cause, Dr. Lees was not only the first pioneer in that field, but he had written more correctly and more scientifically; and it was no disparagement to those other great men to say so—(cheers);—for every man acquainted with Dr. Lees's writings, and particularly who had had the honour and privilege of knowing him as a friend, must know that his pure, logical, clear, scientific mind was superior to that of most men that could be met with; and a brighter and a better example of it could not be adduced than this—that he had taken up those very sciences which lay at the basis of the practice of the medical profession, had searched them all and mastered them all, and had turned the very weapons of the medical profession against the advocates of drink in it, and had beaten them all. (Loud cheers.) With regard to the thousand guineas, he would say, speaking for them all, that it was only an instalment of two shillings in the pound after all—(laughter);—yes, it was the first instalment; and he called upon them all to remember that for some years to come they must be making up the rest. (Cheers and laughter.) Ten thousand pounds would have been something like an offering worthy of the Temperance men of the three kingdoms, and something like a reward for Dr. Lees's labours and a provision for his family. (Cheers.) Dr. McCulloch afterwards alluded to the slanders which had been circulated from the platform and through the press against Dr. Lees, and to their effect upon the weak-minded and the indolent and apathetic in the Temperance ranks. He recollected that when first Dr. Lees went to his (Dr. McCulloch's) part of the country, he (Dr. McCulloch) went to hear him, expecting to see something like a devil incarnate—(laughter);—but when he had heard him, he said to himself, in the words of Byron, if these slanders be true, then he is "the very mildest, meekest-mannered man that ever scuttled

ship or cut a throat." (Laughter.) Dr. McCulloch further alluded, in severe language, to the conduct of certain pseudo-Temperance journals, and to the recent article in the "National Review;" and, in conclusion, remarked that if they required a monument of Dr. Lees, here was his living human monument—"Si monumentum quaeris, circumspice." He (Dr. McCulloch) had come two hundred miles to do this simple act of justice to Dr. Lees; he prayed God to bless him, his wife, and his children; and he hoped the meeting would not forget his (Dr. McCulloch's) hint, and make the present £10,000 ere long. (Loud cheers.)

LAURENCE HEYWORTH, Esq., of Liverpool, seconded the motion. He had come there that evening to do justice to his own feelings, and to set forth what he believed were the sentiments of the hearts of all present. It was their pleasure, no less than their duty on that occasion, to do honour to a gentleman who for a long series of years had made it his earnest business to enlighten his fellow-subjects, and his fellow-creatures throughout the world, on a matter of the greatest possible importance to all. (Hear, hear.) Dr. Lees's object had been to deliver men from the sad delusion of thinking that in alcoholic drink they could find both health and enjoyment. (Hear.) The reverse of that he (Dr. Lees) had satisfactorily proved to the world: he had shown that there was no health in those drinks, but death, as the wisest of men had declared; and that there was no enjoyment in them, because by their use the mind was unseated, or the brain disturbed, and a man could not enjoy real pleasure unless he were capable of knowing the nature of the pleasure. Something more than twenty years ago, he (Mr. Heyworth) was invited to deliver a lecture on the vital subject of temperance, and on another subject then agitating the country, viz., the question of the repeal of the corn laws. And then, on the boards of a theatre, he for the first time met their friend Dr. Lees, who was a young man, and entirely unknown to him. The doctor volunteered his assistance in promoting the object for which he (Mr. Heyworth) had gone to Lancaster, and became the principal speaker in its behalf. He spoke with a will, as though his heart were in the work—(hear)—and ever since he had been a persevering labourer not only as a Temperance advocate, but as a man declaring loudly for the liberty of the commerce of his country. (Hear, hear.) At their first acquaintance, he marked the young man as one who would stand conspicuous before his countrymen as a man of genius and knowledge, and, what he (Mr. Heyworth) valued still more highly, as a man of strict integrity. (Hear, hear.) No wonder, therefore, that he had seized the happy opportunity of coming from Liverpool that day to bear testimony to the consistency of Dr. Lees's conduct from their early acquaintance, more than twenty years ago, to the present time. (Hear.) He would not detain them with a long speech. They were met to enjoy the pleasure of congratulating the worthy recipient of the fund which had been subscribed. The money was a poor offering in comparison with the great ability which Dr. Lees had shown, and the great toil he had undergone in accomplishing one of the most philanthropic works that any man ever undertook to perform; but, such as it was, he felt sure it would be received not merely because of its intrinsic value, but as an expression of the good feeling of friendly hearts, and of the love which his fellow-creatures bore to him. (Loud applause.)

The CHAIRMAN said they had lately heard of gales that had brought grief to many, but there were gales of another kind in the world, and he expected that there would immediately be in this hall a heavy blowing Gale, which would cheer and comfort and edify them. (Laughter.) He begged leave to call on the Rev. H. Gale, rector of Treborough, to support the resolution.

Rev. H. GALE, rector of Treborough, rose amidst loud cheers to support the resolution. His name certainly was Gale, and he wished to be a prosperous Gale on this occasion. (Laughter.) Shakspeare said, "He that's ungrateful has but one crime;" he (Mr. Gale) thought

that we should be liable to be charged with great ingratitude if we had not undertaken the duty of to-night. (Hear, hear.) He remembered his first introduction to Dr. Lees; it was at "the world's convention" in London, fourteen or fifteen years ago; he (Mr. Gale) was then *fresh* in the Temperance cause, but he had met with enemies who were willing to dispute every inch of ground with a Temperance man, and amongst them the most formidable were ministers and Christian professors—(hear, hear);—and he (Mr. Gale) felt how difficult it was to combat some of their objections. He had soon the opportunity of hearing Dr. Lees speak, in reply to Dr. Campbell and others, who had been renegades to the cause; and, in five minutes, the doctor gave them more logic than they could answer in a lifetime—(laughter and cheers);—he (Mr. Gale) then made up his mind that whatever that young man wrote he would read; he had done so, and had thereby been made a bold and undaunted advocate of the Temperance cause. He was prepared now for almost any kind of opposition, only let him have the doctor at his right hand. (Laughter.) Some people said they did not like the spirit of the doctor; that was because they did not know him well enough. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Gale) had seen nothing in him but what was kind and amiable, and at the same time clear, forcible, and unconquerable, when his mind was once made up to the truth. Some said the doctor was too severe upon his foes, but he (Mr. Gale) did not see how that was possible. (Laughter.) Their foes were many in number, and deadly. As a clergyman, he contended that they owed a deep debt of gratitude to his dear friend, Dr. Lees, for his researches into the great Bible question of Temperance; and every clergyman and schoolmaster ought to feel the obligation. The time was coming when the members of the Houses of Lords and Commons would have to study such truths as Dr. Lees had been teaching; and he hoped and trusted, with God's blessing, although his hair might be a little thinner and a little whiter than now, he should live to see the doctor occupying a seat in the House of Commons. (Cheers.) The new Reform Bill would, no doubt, give the numerous friends of Dr. Lees the power to insure that great event—(applause); and he should never be satisfied until the Hon. Secretary of the Alliance should be sitting there by Dr. Lees's side. What they were now doing was not all that they ought to do, but it was an earnest of what they meant to do, and, for his own part, he thought the gift ought to have been not one thousand, but ten. He was speaking from the depths of his soul when he said that if the Temperance ranks of England were to do their duty, they would make Dr. Lees *independent*, so that his wife and family, in case of his death, might have sufficient to fall back upon, and *he* meanwhile be relieved from the great anxiety which men must feel who love their wives and children,—his life be prolonged, and *his* power and *their* gain increased. (Cheers.) If a hundred gentlemen would each furnish £100 before next Christmas for this object, he would pledge himself as one to collect or subscribe—but get somehow or other—a hundred pounds as his portion. To those who professed to find fault with the spirit of their dear friend, he would say that Dr. Lees, though not hating a man in the sense of doing him an injury, did hate above all things deeds that led to such awful results as those of the drinking system. He hated no man, but he did hate a system that was working evil, and that continually. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. G.) loved Dr. Lees. Out of his own family there was no man whom he would go greater lengths to serve, and whom he should be more happy to see at his table. He now invited him to bring his wife and children, and live with him for three months, so that he might have perfect rest (turned out to grass) amongst the hills of Somersetshire. (Laughter.) He congratulated the meeting on what they were doing to-night. They had met together in large numbers, bringing the subscriptions of thousands, and perhaps tens of thousands of admiring friends from different parts of the kingdom, and had laid

that offering at the doctor's feet; and in their souls they prayed that his life might be spared, and that the cause they all had so much at heart might continue to be benefited by his services, and that he might live to see the ultimate triumph of our great and glorious enterprise. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Gale made a kind and graceful allusion to the testimonial to the hon. secretary of the United Kingdom Alliance, and offered to be one of twenty to guarantee £50 each in acceptance of the gratuitous, untiring, and valuable services of Mr. Pope. (Rapturous applause.)

The resolution was carried unanimously, all hands being uplifted, and most of them clapping emphasis to the vote.

Mr. WILLIAM CAMPBELL, of Leeds read the following ADDRESS FROM THE WORKING MEN.

DEAR AND HONOURED SIR,—On behalf of the working men connected with the Temperance movement, we crave permission to present you with this brief but most sincere expression of our esteem and gratitude.

No class in the community has suffered so fatally as the hard-working and scantily-remunerated labourers and mechanics, whose homes have been desolated, and whose characters have been degraded, by the demon of drink; and, therefore, no section of society owes more to the Temperance cause and to you as its chief exponent and foremost defender.

Others may be able to render you a more suitable acknowledgement, and to set forth their appreciation of your talents and untiring labours in more appropriate and eloquent terms, but none of them can outstrip us in honest and grateful affection. Gratitude belongs as much to the poor as to the rich. The great Teacher despised not the mite of the poorest widow, and we venture to believe that you will esteem our humble offerings—coming as they do from scanty resources—as possessing an equal moral value with the larger contributions of those whom Providence has more amply provided for. We, who best know you, have longest learnt to love you. You have laboured amongst us and for us, and your name has become, in thousands of our humble dwellings, a household word.

Your lectures have enlightened us as to the nature of alcohol and its pernicious effects upon the body and the brain, its seductive and corrupting influence upon the social instincts and the moral character. Your discussions with the objectors and opponents of the cause have again and again inspired us with fresh confidence in our principles, and renewed zeal in their promulgation. Your printed works, and especially your noble "Prize Argument in behalf of the Legislative Prohibition of the Liquor-Traffic," have furnished many of us with complete armour and effective weapons against every foe that can assail us. All who study and master your lucid and cogent writings, are fully able to maintain their ground against any opponent, and to give an intelligent reason for the principles they adopt and the policy they pursue.

You have patiently collected and classified the multifarious facts of true Temperance, and built them into a noble Science.

You have reasoned out the fundamental principles of the Total Abstinence doctrine, and developed it into a Philosophy.

You have, with pains-taking research and unwearied study, so completely mastered the scriptural wine question, as to morally demonstrate the perfect harmony of the Words and the Works of God; and most triumphantly have you rescued the texts of Holy Writ from the profane hands alike of sensualists and sceptics.

We thank and honour you for all you have achieved, and for your many sacrifices of time and health—of manly energies and domestic comforts, whilst devotedly labouring in the great and noble enterprise of Temperance and Education.

Most ardently do we pray that your precious life may long be spared to us and to your affectionate family, and that you may be strong to labour and to endure, in that great vocation you have been so heroically engaged in,

until you behold the desire of your heart—the universal spread of Temperance principles and the triumphant establishment of Prohibition.

JOHN GUEST, Esq., of Rotherham, was the next speaker. He expressed some little surprise that he was so far honoured as to be called on to propose the adoption of the excellent address which had just been read. On consideration, however, the arrangement seemed less inappropriate than at first sight it might appear. (Hear.) Temperance first found him working in a solicitor's office for twelve shillings per week; and he believed there were many present who knew that there did not need to be much harder work than he had then had to perform, or work that could be much worse paid for. (Hear and laughter.) Temperance snatched him from what would have been an early and unhonoured grave. It was true that he did not regret having had to encounter the privations and difficulties of his early life; nay, he thanked God for it from his inmost heart, for it had made him acquainted with the privations and difficulties with which working men had to contend, and the unappreciated patience, and faith, and fortitude, which they displayed in the terrible struggle—(applause);—and created a sympathy and excited an interest in his soul on behalf of working men everywhere. (Cheers.) If he was not now a working man—if, instead of that, he was at the head of one of the largest manufactories of its kind in the country—if in that manufactory Temperance was the rule, and with very few exceptions—(hear, hear)—if his work people had learnt that there was a more profitable investment for their money than spending it in public-houses—if in his manufactory there were many happy fathers of happy families—if many of them had come into the possession of political rights, and "dare maintain them, too"—such blessed results were owing to the Temperance movement, and the teaching of Dr. Lees amongst the rest—(cheers);—and therefore it was that he congratulated that meeting on the raising of their noble testimonial to that truly great man. (Applause.) He had known Dr. Lees many years. Shortly after the commencement of their Temperance society at Rotherham, as he remembered, there was a gentleman who demurred to their teaching and doctrines, and who had influence to make many believe that they were all in the wrong, and ought to be put down. (Laughter.) At that early period they became acquainted with Dr. Lees. They went for him; he became their champion, and met in fair encounter the Rev. James Bromley. (Hear, hear.) Perhaps Dr. Lees had seldom met with a more worthy and amiable opponent; and certainly from that time to this, Dr. Lees never achieved a more signal, a more serviceable, or more complete victory. (Cheers.) Down in Rotherham they had accomplished some things that had not been accomplished in other places; and it was just because they had formed an early acquaintance with the gentleman whom they were now honouring themselves by trying to honour. (Applause.) If they had achieved large results for good, Dr. Lees had taught them how to do so; and therefore their gratitude to him was great. There were numbers in that hall from Rotherham who were as ready as himself to make this acknowledgment. (Cheers.) Dr. Lees had done in every other place, where he had laboured, as he had in Rotherham. (Hear, hear.) They did not unduly eulogise him. They felt that what they said was strictly true; they rejoiced in it; and they thanked God for it. (Applause.) Dr. Lees had brought light and warmth to multitudes of cold and darkened human hearts; his doctrines had entered working men's homes, finding them foodless, and comfortless, and sinful; and by-and-by, through the visitation, those homes had become bright with the flashes of a cheerful fire, and the still brighter eyes of the inmates; they were blessed with abundance of food upon the tables; and they became vocal with prayer and praise. (Hear, hear.) Referring again to the testimonial, Mr. Guest said the working men knew that their mites would be as well regarded by Dr. Lees as the larger contributions of those in a more fortunate position in life. (Hear, hear.) They

(the working men) acknowledged services which they felt they could never repay. As one who had risen from the same class, he gloried in acknowledging such services, and he prayed to God that Dr. Lees might long live to see the fruits of the goodly seed which he had sown so abundantly for many years—to see a harvest so abundant that his soul might be rejoiced with exceeding great joy whilst upon earth, and afterwards wing its way to a scene of far higher enjoyment in heaven. (Applause.)

Mr. Councillor MAWSON, of Newcastle, seconded the adoption of the working men's address. He was received with cheers. He said, if ever a stimulant were necessary to enable a man to do his duty, it would be on an occasion like this, when he had to address so magnificent an assemblage—(laughter); at the same time, the duty was a very pleasant one, and the excellent remarks of Mr. Guest, in moving the adoption of the report, had made his task an easy one. Mr. Mawson went on to say:—I rejoice at having the privilege of taking a small part in this evening's proceedings; to have done so is an event in my Temperance history, to which I shall ever look back with feelings of unmingled pleasure. To witness such a glorious sight as this is an abundant reward for 26 years' labour in the Temperance cause. During that long period we have sometimes felt discouraged because we could not measure our progress by days, or weeks, or months, or years; but progress was being made nevertheless. We mark it at the end of a quarter of a century; and, contrasting the past with the present—looking at the day of small things, with the present magnitude of our movement—we are led in all reverence to exclaim, "What has God wrought!" What reason, then, we have for encouragement, for renewed exertion, for devotion to the cause of suffering humanity! The past year has been marked by events which render it the most distinguished in the history of our career, but I do sincerely hope that the year on which we have entered will be more distinguished still—that this year will witness a great Temperance revival, which will go on extending till every drunkard shall be reformed, every public-house closed, till poverty, and crime, and disease, and premature death, as the effects of the drinking customs, shall be swept away, and the dark places of the earth which are the habitations of cruelty shall be illumined by the rays of Temperance truth. This is a beautiful vision in the future. Is it capable of being realised? It is, Mr. Chairman, if I do my duty, if you do yours, if every member of this audience and all professed lovers of the true and good will do theirs—but not till then, for we know that God works by human instrumentalities, and we know that every feeble effort we make is gathered up by him to enlarge the sphere of human action used for carrying out God's ends. The recent and terrible doings of strong drink in our borough, by which we have become notorious, have roused many of us to resolve this year to redouble our efforts; by the blessing of God, we hope to do something to leave our "footprints on the sands of time." For the rational and intelligent hold which our principles have taken upon the public mind, for the success we have already realised, to whom are we indebted? I say, most unhesitatingly, to our guest to-night—to our ardent, zealous, persevering, unwearied advocate, Dr. Lees. How meet it is, then, for us to give honour to whom honour is due, to show our faith in him by our works for him! For this cause he has sacrificed health and nearly life; he has laboured not for gain, but for God; and it is right that he should know that he holds a warm place in the affections of thousands of his fellow-men; such knowledge will enable him to labour and endure with cheerfulness of heart. After near twenty years of closest intimacy, which no passing cloud of human infirmity has darkened, I rejoice very greatly to have this opportunity of expressing my continued confidence in, and high esteem and affection for, Dr. Frederic Richard Lees. (Cheers.) May he long live in the bosom of his family to enjoy the remembrance of this splendid meeting; may his life and strength be spared to labour on in his glorious work, followed by the prayers and blessings of the fatherless, the widow, and the orphan;

and at last, when his work is done, may he receive the reward of those who turn many to righteousness, and shine in the kingdom of our Father as the stars for ever!

The resolution having been carried unanimously, and with acclamation,

Dr. LEES rose to reply, and received a most enthusiastic ovation. All stood up, and hats, sticks, handkerchiefs, hands, and mouths, were long kept waving and clapping and cheering. Dr. Lees spoke as follows:—After a reception like this, I cannot address you in any cold and formal way. I must give you the name which best fits the occasion—"My dear Friends!" Words cannot convey to you my deep appreciation of the kind and generous manner in which you have been pleased to acknowledge my labours, to express your regard for myself personally, and to repose confidence in my principles and my policy. Above all, I thank you for the delicate and beautiful form in which you have testified your sympathy and good-will towards me, by your care for those dear ones who are nearest to my heart, and most dependent upon the labour of my pen and brain. Your consideration will not only lighten my anxieties for the future,—it will be a new element of consecration to the service of our common cause. (Cheers.) As, however, I have, without thought of reward, freely given my energies, my time, and my thought to the world in this matter, I do not see why I may not freely, yet most gratefully, accept the benefit and the obligation which you delight in conferring. (Loud cheers.) As to the working men, not the least do I esteem and prize the honour of their approbation, and the offerings of their toil, for they are, as a class, most free from conventional prejudices, and, in the long run, understand their real friends with an unerring instinct. (Applause.) From the first moment of appearing upon the Temperance platform in this town, 25 years ago, I have never had the shadow of a doubt as to the ultimate triumph of our cause; because I have never had the slightest misgiving as to the substantial truth upon which it is founded. It is the truth of nature, experience, and science—of common sense, philosophy, and Scripture—a doctrine needed for the full development of men physically and socially, morally and religiously. Now, as all who are of the truth—truth-lovers and truth-seekers—must be drawn unto it, therefore, sooner or later, in the providence of Him "who sitteth on the circle of the heavens," and maketh all the events of earth subservient to His purposes, so surely will the truth finally prevail. (Loud applause.) The addresses have spoken something of my sacrifices, but indeed the matter is very simple. There are some sacrifices which I cannot afford to make. My ideal of life is that of service, not of applause—of culture, not of convenience and comfort. Not that honour which expresses worth, and brings dignity and power, is to be at all despised. But, in truth, I do not care to be either alderman or mayor, either common or uncommon councilman, while a hackney cab, or an omnibus, will serve my purpose just as well as a costly carriage. But I do care to read, to know, to think, and to give utterance and shape to my sincere and honest thought, no matter whether intolerance threatens or convention frowns. (Loud cheers.) Here lies the heart and central power of our movement; for it is in the spread of intelligence, not in epidemic excitement and transient, exhausting emotion—in intelligence, as the exponent of saving law—that I perceive the sole means of permanently elevating and redeeming humanity itself. (Applause.) In this faith have I worked; and, amidst many reproaches and disgests—the bitter revilings of antagonists, and the hasty judgment or cruel betrayals of lukewarm friends—I have never regretted being faithful to my early enthusiasm. (Cheers.) I have found it good to be true to my own convictions, good to be free spoken and frank towards the public, good to pursue the plain, straightforward path, and I hope to feel it good to go on to the end, turning not to the right hand, and certainly not to the left. (Loud cheers.) I rejoice exceedingly, with a great joy, in this magnificent demonstration—not simply because it will strengthen my hands for the work which may yet lie before me, but because it is representative at once of thorough principles, and of the extent to which they

have seized hold of the heart and intellect of the people. (Cheers.) It tells me of the huge tide of thought and opinion which is rushing in upon the nation. All is high-water mark here to-night! (Cheers.) Our "life-boats" are manned with the right men, and supplied with the right oars; we do not, will not, scull our boats with single oar, but use, with concurrent stroke, the double oars of suasion and of law. (Loud cheers.) This meeting is the pledge and presage of victories to come; on platforms, and in Parliament. I have no fear, my friends, of false principles; and it is too late in the day to betray true ones. (Applause.) Our truth cannot now be sold for thirty pieces of silver, by any Judas in our midst. (Cheers.) Nevertheless, it is fitting that on this occasion, a manifesto, clear and unmistakable, should go forth to the world, as to what your Temperance is, as well as in regard to what it is not. I have lived in vain, and others around me on this noble platform have likewise lived in vain, if it remains a doubtful matter as to what constitutes Teetotalism. Is it something like a mushroom, with but a single "Corinthian pillar" for its prop—and that pillar a hollow, fluted tube of expediency? Some hybrid organ lately has said that I, forsooth, have been ornamenting that column of Strand brass with "paltry beads!" I would scorn the work! Not an hour would I bestow in varnishing over the stalk of an evanescent fungus! (Loud cheers.) No, that one-pillared thing—that "umbrella expediency"—is not in the least to my taste; and if you were disposed towards idolatry, as the same authority asserts you are, it would not be for adorning such a thing as that, that you would care to honour me! (Loud cheers.) Long years ago I have been with you, and with a thousand brethren—some now gone to their rest and reward—digging deep, and broad, and sure foundations for a grander structure than expediency can ever raise. (Cheers.) Thank God! years ago the edifice was complete, and its last capital crowned in joy and faith. Like the splendid building in which we are assembled to-night, Teetotalism consists of many corner stones, of many noble pillars and architraves, of many halls, and courts, and corridors—while its glorious tower, spiring heavenward, is tipt with the golden gleam of God's approval! (Loud applause.) I will not enter into any defence of my policy of propagandism; let the results proclaim the virtue of the method. Some gentle-minded friends of mine, as well as some ungentle foes, have objected to my "controversial" attitude. I do not see the force of the objection. When error is flaunted in our faces by the enemy, it seems but a manly duty to uplift and unfold the ensign of truth, and neither to shun an inevitable battle nor to consent to a dishonourable compromise. (Applause.) If anybody thinks differently, well and good. I say to such, "Brother, go thy way in peace, but judge not me." (Cheers.) If putting truth side by side with error, at the fitting moment, be "controversy"—then have we inherited invaluable blessings from this deprecated method. All reformations are based upon it, and are achieved by it. It is at once the clearing away of the rubbish and rubble which overlies the rock, and the planting of stone upon stone until the building is finished. Socrates and Plato held controversies in the markets and the academies of classic Greece. "Israel's Paragon" practised it in Jerusalem, when He debated with doctors in the Temple—and used strong language too! Great iniquities cannot be overturned by smothered truths. Half the New Testament is "controversial," which is more than can be said of my "Works"—since three out of four are purely expository. The Bible is God's controversy with men, carried on for a series of ages. The proto-martyr St. Stephen, and afterwards St. Paul, were both "offensive controversialists" in the eyes of the Jewish doctors. Let us hear no more of this complaint, betraying so utter an ignorance of the wants of man and the lessons of history. (Cheers.) It seems to me to be an infallible sign of something rotten and stagnant in the State, when men ignore honest and earnest controversy. Slaveholders hate to discuss the question of Christian liberty and brotherhood; and you

know why. As the American President lately showed, they like to associate justice with chattel slavery; it is a salve to an uneasy, or doubting, conscience. For the same reason, drinkers, when they find that something at least may be said for our side, as well as theirs, beg that we will let the Bible alone! They are uneasy—and they do not want their last plea taken away. (Hear, hear.) From all such shelters, however, men must be logically driven: kindly, if you will, but effectually. "The evils incident to discussion," said the 'Eclectic Review,' some years ago, "have induced many to sacrifice the interests of truth to the desire of peace. The desire of peace is, doubtless, natural to every well-constituted mind, and is accordant with the scriptural injunction, to 'seek peace and pursue it.' But neither reason nor scripture justify that morbid sensibility which is more alive to the feelings of individuals than the principles which should govern the world, and more concerned about personal repose than public good. If tranquillity can be obtained in connection with the advancement of truth, it is well; but if the alternative be, that peace or principle must be abandoned, the path of duty is clear, or apostles, martyrs, and reformers have laboured and died in vain." The 'National Review'—of whom personally I say nothing, except that he happens to be a young gentleman who has scarcely cut his wisdom-teeth—(laughter)—complains that I am too hard upon the brewing trade, especially since there are such excellent men in it as the Buxtons and Hanburys. I do not see how that lessens the evil effects in the least, or reduces your poor-rates. (Cheers.) Evidently, the reviewer is of the *Birdofredum Sawin School*, whose controversial creed is this:—

"I'm willin' a man should go tollable strong
Agin wrong in the abstract, for that kind o' wrong
Is ollers unpop'lar an' never gits pitied,
Because it's a crime no one never committed;
But he musn't be hard on *partickler sins*,
'Coz then he'll be kickin' the people's own shins."

(Applause.) "Friends in need are friends indeed," seems doubly applicable to myself to-night, when I look at the coarse and hard things lately said of me on both sides of the border,—as that the "pillory" was too good for me,—that I am a "pillar"-spoiler, an "incoherent reasoner," a "pedant," and a "rascal,"—it might appear that I needed a little of your emollient flattery to enable me to recover my self-love. In truth, however, these things do not very much disturb me. (Cheers.) I am what I am—neither that "faultless monster," a perfect man, nor that worthless monster which a caricaturist has painted me. If I am not quite so white as I may seem to some of you, I do hope that I am not nearly so black as others represent me. (Applause.) Perhaps my enemies are nearer the mark when they speak of my abilities, and, contrasting me with a "certain genius," pronounce me "a hewer of wood and a drawer of water." Now, certainly, none should know better about this function of mine than those who had used up Cyclopædian loads of the timber which I had cut down, and swallowed cyclopean draughts of the water which I had drawn up from the hidden springs. Goethe has defined a "genius" as one gifted with original and reproductive ability, whose works would live after him. As to my works, which are my own at least—(loud and prolonged cheering),—I leave posterity to decide the question of their longevity; content to be serviceable in my day and generation. I have no great thirst for the honour and applause of the world, as such; I have fought your battle for the best part of my life without that stimulus, and, if need be, can dispense with it for the remainder. I will neither flatter the disciples, nor fawn upon the deniers, of the truth. I accept the title conferred upon me then, for I have no genius for scene-painting and panoramas. I know little of "dissolving views," or "chains" of "invisible" argument; but I sometimes succeed, I hope, in dissolving an error, and in making visible the logic of a truth; and, in my judgment, no great cause can ever achieve success, save by the virtue and potency of its ideas. (Applause.) In fine, my dear friends, under your approval and God's blessing, I am perfectly content

with the laborious privilege assigned me, of hewing out from the vast forest of principles, some appropriate beam which shall strengthen the great temple of civilization; and I am quite happy in the destiny of being allowed to bring up from the artesian wells of truth some streams of that "living water" which will make fertile the barren places of the earth, and cause the hearts of men to sing with hope and gladness. (Applause.) So much for myself; and now a word for our cause, and the practical duty before us. Do you sufficiently feel the immanence and responsibility of the work? Does the world? You all remember the intense national sympathy felt in relation to Sir John Franklin and his brave men, who perished amidst the Arctic snows in 1847. You have lately read, with a strange emotion, of the fruitless attempt of Dr. King to induce the Admiralty to save the crews of the Erebus and Terror by sending out an expedition at the right time. Whilst he was arguing, the men were dying. But what is the talking charitable world doing in reference to the Erebus and Terror of intemperance? Is it not cool, timid, and indifferent? Yet there is no doubt at all in this case. A dark and terrible scourge is in our very midst, day and night destroying our sons and daughters, and plucking victims from the very altar—and we are called "fanatical" if we make a stir about it. (Applause.) Better be called "fanatics" than be fratricides!—better flame with enthusiasm than be wrapt in the icy mantle of the Sadducee!

"Brethren! go forth beside all ways,
The wanderer greet with outstretch'd hand;
And call him back who darkly strays,
And bid him join our gladsome band!"*

—(Loud and prolonged cheering.)

The Chairman then exhibited a parchment deed, which had been signed prior to the meeting, constituting Joseph Thorp, Esq., of Halifax; John Guest, Esq., of Rotherham; and Mr. T. H. Barker, of Manchester, co-trustees of the fund with Dr. and Mrs. Lees, in order to its investment and the securing of the annual interest to Mrs. Lees during her lifetime, and to the family after her. Amongst the witnesses to the deed were Rev. Canon Jenkins, Rev. F. Bishop, Rev. H. Gale, Dr. McCulloch, Mr. J. H. Raper, and Mr. Edward Grubb.

LAURENCE HEYWORTH, Esq., said he considered it a special honour that he had been requested to present this document to Dr. Lees; and he rejoiced that he had lived to see the day when this act of gratitude had been paid towards the man who had devoted his great abilities and talents and his whole soul to benefiting his fellow-creatures.

Mr. GUEST expressed the pleasure under which he had accepted this trust.

Rev. FRANCIS BISHOP, of Chesterfield, moved the following resolution:—

"That this meeting emphatically endorses the fundamental principles of Temperance, as expounded and advocated by Dr. Lees, regarding alcohol as a seductive and polluting poison—the dietetic use of which, being inimical to the health, morals, and intellect of man, and essentially antagonistic to social well being and religious culture, is condemned alike by Science, Reason, and Scripture."

Mr. Bishop, having remarked that, owing to the absence of Mr. Pope, he had been requested to move a resolution which he had expected only to have seconded, went on to say that it was indeed a great pleasure to him, as he felt sure it must be to all in the room, to be present at this grand demonstration to do honour to one to whom they felt that honour was so richly due. Dr. Lees, by his labours, had shown to a demonstration that their principles as Total Abstinents were founded, not on the shifting ground of a temporary expediency, but on the truth of nature, of science, and of Scripture. Although some of them were once not enlightened on this point, they were now convinced of it; and had in confirmation the authority of men who stood in the foremost rank in the medical profession. (Cheers.) They had more than two thousand medical men who had deliberately and

solemnly put their hands to a document declaring that it would be better for the health, morals, religion, virtue, and happiness of the country, if alcoholic drinks as beverages were universally abandoned. Let us hear no more, then, about the "extreme doctrines" of Teetotalism. We had not only authority to guide us; we had the facts of our own experience. He well remembered what solemn warnings he had received from good and kind friends who told him he must give up this Teetotal whim, or it would injure his health; but after twenty years of it, he found himself in good health. (Cheers.) After adverting further to the urgent necessity which exists for the prosecution of the Temperance enterprise, he exhorted his audience to go forth into the field and strive more and more to destroy the arch enemy.

Heart to heart and hand in hand
Bound together, let us stand;
Storms are gathering o'er the land,
Many friends are gone;
Still we never are alone,
Still the battle must be won,
Still we bravely march right on,
Right on, right on, right on!

Mr. Councillor BLAKEY, of Halifax, seconded the motion. It had been a privilege and pleasure to him to meet and mingle with his Christian friends on that very interesting and important occasion. He had often felt thankful that they had such a work as the "Prize Essay" by Dr. Lees to send through the length and breadth of the land (hear)—in fact, through the length and breadth of the world, for he had himself sent copies of it to Australia and New Zealand. (Hear, hear.) He had taken an interest in the Temperance question for upwards of a quarter of a century; and for a few years he had been identified with the Alliance movement; and the longer he lived the more he became convinced that, so long as individuals were selected by the State and privileged by law to set up crime-producing establishments, inflicting misery and trespassing on the rights and liberties of the community, Temperance could only make slow progress.

Rev. JOHN KIRK, of Edinburgh, was warmly received in coming forward to move the following resolution:—

"That the legalised manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, for use as beverages, is not only immoral in itself, but contrary to sound political economy, involving a fearful waste of food and human life, and causing an enormous amount of crime, misery, and ruin; and that the only relation which any civilised state should bear to such a system is that of prohibitive enactment, rigidly enforced."

He said he did not think it his duty to-night to deliver a lecture on this important text. He had come a long distance in obedience to the "inner voice" of which the chairman had spoken, for a rather different purpose; and he believed that they were already so thoroughly up to the mark of his resolution that it was scarcely necessary for him to say a single word in its behalf. He would rather say that they were met this evening for the purpose of doing honour to a pioneer. The fact that this immense liquor-traffic was legalised, countenanced by the highest authority of our country,—the fact that the drinking customs had wrought their way into every class, and almost every corner of our country,—the fact that even into the very highest places in the religious classes, as well as in the most respected of other classes, the drinking customs had carried their tremendous influence—stood before us, and showed us the necessity of the hearty, self-denying, and determined men who were prepared to be pioneers. Hewers of wood, if not drawers of water, in good down-right earnest we needed, and must have, or into the thicket and tremendous wilderness of this accursed system the reformation could never hew its successful way. They met to-night to do honour to one who had taken his axe in his hand and gone right to work, and for years had been hewing clear the pathway which many were now treading, and multitudes would yet tread, and bless those who had made the path for them to an entire triumph in this glorious cause. They were met to-night to do honour to an honest

* Novalis.

pioneer. He (Mr. Kirk's) greatest difficulty in this Temperance reform had been with expediency and compromise. He had again and again felt, when stepping forward and endeavouring to go on heartily, the soul, as it were, taken out of him, by perceiving that this and that man, and this and that class, were to be spared as to their feelings and prejudices, and in some cases their interests and business. It had cheered his heart a hundred times over when he had come to look at the Alliance men of Manchester and the North of England, and especially at Dr. Lees, and found them presenting the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, cutting their way right through, and sparing nothing that stood in the way of the glorious issue upon which the heart was set when a man was in good earnest. (Cheers.) They were met to-night, he felt, to do honour to a hero. (Cheers.) It was a comparatively easy matter, in a moment of excitement, to do great things; it was a very different matter throughout years of discouragement, and throughout multitudes of misunderstandings and misrepresentations, to pursue with honest and downright heart a great work like this, amidst failing health, resources, and friends, and almost failing everything, and still to hold on and hew on, using the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, hoping only in the truth and in the God of truth. There was the man—when we could catch him—that was the true hero; and he believed and was thoroughly persuaded that the hearts that beat in sympathy with theirs to-night—and there were thousands of them—were beating in especial admiration of the honest and heroic pioneering of Dr. Lees. (Loud cheers.) They were met to do honour to a successful pioneer. Oh! it was refreshing, when the spirit of compromise had just stood aside for a little, and when their miserable expediency had been laid aside for a moment, to see how men, having the opportunity, caught up the doctrines and arguments, and heaved forward, in some degree, the work in which their honoured friend Dr. Lees had been engaged. In Scotland, amongst the upper and middle classes, the gains of the accursed liquor-trade had been enormous; the spirit of restlessness and avarice so tremendously strong, and the mighty power of the traffic had so woven itself into everything, that when we went to ask their votes in favour of any great measure, we found we could make little or nothing of those classes. But when we descended and took hold of the multitudes of intelligent working men, who had read Dr. Lees's own "Argument," and had been convinced by it, we could find ten for one in any place, and if the opportunity were given them of voting for a Maine-law they would vote for it to-morrow. He must not further transgress. ("Go on") but was glad he had been led to come to this meeting, and glad to see the spirit prevailing; and his deepest wish and most earnest prayer was that the Temperance Reformers might be faithful and honest, and drink a little into the noble spirit of him they had met this night to cheer, and he believed the day was not far distant when they would have far more reason to rejoice than even they had now. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. RAPER here announced the financial position of the subscription. All the promises had not yet been received, but he hoped that, between that evening and next Wednesday, these would be forwarded to the committee. He would tell them the present position of the subscription. Manchester had subscribed £120; Scotland had done its £100; Rotherham, £30; Newcastle, £40; Liverpool, £40; London, £30; Oldham, £20; Potteries, £30; Darwen, £20, and other towns their £10 each. Upwards of 300 guineas had been subscribed in sums above a guinea each in amount; the working men, who had raised 200 guineas, had done so in small sums; and there were about five hundred subscribers at one guinea each. He had told them what various towns had done, but he had not mentioned the £100 from his own town—Bolton; and he might say, that whatever sum was short, Bolton would pledge itself to raise it. (Loud applause.) The deed of trust had now been fully executed, for the committee had full faith

in the promises they had received, and had no doubt they would be at once fully realised. (Hear.)

Mr. G. LUCAS, of Gateshead, seconded the resolution. He had very great pleasure in attempting to do anything possible for him to perform in connection with that great occasion. As had been intimated by preceding speakers, they had come forward that night in order, if possible, to do honour to Dr. Lees. It was not necessary for him to say in Leeds, that nowhere was Dr. Lees more highly respected or held in greater honour than he was in his native town. (Hear, hear.) It was not always true that a prophet had not honour in his own country. Very greatly ought Dr. Lees to be esteemed in Manchester, and Liverpool, and Bolton, and London, and Newcastle, and elsewhere; but he (Mr. Lucas) was sure he had nowhere more ardent admirers than were to be found in Leeds. (Cheers.) There were some of them—he was one—who would remember Dr. Lees as one zealously labouring in the cause four or five and twenty years ago. (Hear.) Dr. Lees had not been doing the work of a hireling in the Temperance movement. He (the speaker), and others of honourable memory in that place, had gone with him from village to village in the neighbourhood of Leeds, when the fire of Teetotalism was to kindle. (Hear.) They had seen him go many miles to appear before audiences, not like the present, but to speak to a dozen in the humble villages, without any expectation of fee or reward, and getting none. He was as ardent in the cause when he could not be presented with one "thank you," as he was to-day when they presented him with the grand testimonial of a thousand guineas. (Cheers.) And he said this—that if the Temperance cause had done nothing but bring out the many glorious disinterested souls to labour for the good of man which that glorious movement had done, and of whom they had an example in Dr. Lees, it had attained for itself immortal honour, and the ages would rejoice that it was ever brought into being. (Applause.) The resolution he was called upon to second referred to the immorality of the traffic in intoxicating liquors. If there was one thing under heaven that he abhorred more than another, it was that accursed drinking system. It was a curse in the beginning, a curse in the middle, and a curse in the end. (Hear, hear.) They had in Newcastle and Gateshead 1,050 publicans who were every day trying to demoralise the people with their damnable stuff; and only in Gateshead since this very year commenced had one of the publicans succeeded in sending a poor man home to die within ten hours after he had charged him with twelve glasses of his infernal whisky. (Shame.) Surely such a system must die of its own enormity. (Hear.) Its very character would kill it—(cheers); and they had nothing to do in the Temperance movement but to encourage such men as Dr. Lees and others who had long earnestly laboured in the cause, in order to lay the monster bare that the people might see it and abhor it, and go forward and destroy it. (Cheers.) He seconded the resolution with all his heart; and he hoped to see the time when they should meet in that hall to ring the last knell of the terrible drinking system. (Loud cheers.)

In the midst of Mr. Lucas's speech, Mr. Pope entered the hall, and his appearance was greeted with loud and general plaudits.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Rev. S. A. STEINTHAL, of Liverpool, moved the following resolution:—

"That any advocacy of Teetotalism which ignores its fundamental principles and ultimate aims, and substitutes a shallow and temporising expediency, not only greatly compromises both truth and duty, but at the same time, paralyses the agencies and retards the progress of the movement; and should, therefore, be repudiated by all earnest Temperance Reformers."

It required no small courage at this late hour to rise and move a resolution which was to be seconded by a man whom they were most anxious to hear; but having observed that his friend Mr. Pope had just come in shivering after his cold ride through the snow, he would,

by speaking, give him a few minutes' longer reprieve. He did enjoy, he must confess, the honourable position that he held in sharing in the presentation of the testimonial to-night, and in proving, as far as he could, how deeply their friends in Liverpool sympathised with them in this affair. The resolution he had to move would show with more power even than the testimonial had done how much we valued Dr. Lees and had profited by his teaching. (Cheers.) He, for one, was ready to declare with gratitude that he was a pupil of Dr. Lees's, having learned what he knew on this question, in a great measure, from listening to his teachings. He wished that the audience should declare themselves strongly against that expediency doctrine which had so often paralysed our movements, and which he trusted would never succeed in making us take up the position of temporising, and not daring to face the real evil opposed to us. If we did not take up the ground that the drink was evil in every place in which it could be put, and that there should be no compromise with the drink-traffic before its thorough annihilation, we could not stand upon a sure foundation. All trust in expediency must be destroyed. Many a time had our movements been paralysed by false friends; but never more, he trusted, should such things be seen on our platforms. (Cheers.) To whom did we owe this true policy? We owed it to our esteemed, our revered friend Dr. Lees; to him we owed it that we had a scientific foundation now upon which to work. (Loud cheers.) He had much pleasure in proposing the resolution.

The Chairman, in very complimentary terms, now called upon Mr. S. Pope to second the resolution.

S. POPE, Esq., said he very much regretted that their excellent friend Mr. Grubb, whose duty it was to have seconded this resolution, had been compelled to leave the meeting in consequence of the illness of his wife. He was sure that, if he had been here, he would have seconded it with a great deal more power than, at the moment at all events, he (Mr. Pope) was able to command, both because this was precisely one of those subjects upon which Mr. Grubb's withering denunciations and stern and honest eloquence had fallen more than once, and because he was the man to whom, perhaps, next to Dr. Lees, they owed more than to any single man for having delivered them from the thralldom of that miserable expediency doctrine. (Applause.) He believed they were delivered from that thralldom now. It had been a stiff fight, but, standing true to their colours, they had achieved something like a victory. To-night's offering to Dr. Lees was in itself a vast moral victory. Had he considered this an ordinary meeting, he should have been tempted to stop at home, unwilling to face the snow storm, rather than subject himself, as he had done, to a delay of something like two hours in his very cold ride from Manchester. But he had felt that this was no ordinary occasion, and that probably such another might not occur in the history of the Temperance movement. To-night would probably mark one of the epochs in the progress of the great question to which most on this platform had declared their lives to be consecrated; and he had felt that he should never forgive himself if he allowed himself to be absent from this meeting. He was not in a condition to deliver a speech to-night; but if the simple expression of the hearty and sincere and most affectionate delight with which he had regarded the progress of this testimonial to Dr. Lees was of any value to the friends here assembled, he gladly made it; and if there were terms more strong and more affectionate than others in which he could express himself, he would wish to use those terms to-night. (Cheers.) But he was not here merely to do personal honour to Dr. Lees. There was not a man who knew Dr. Lees who did not love him, and not one of them who had not delighted to do him personal honour; but he (Dr. Lees) was to-night in a prouder position than that of merely being honoured by the personal affection of his friends; he stood here as the representative of great principles, and, through Dr. Lees, they were now met to do honour to those principles. It had been intended that he (Mr. Pope) should have sub-

mitted to the meeting a resolution bearing upon the question of Total Abstinence in its strongest and most direct shape,—and kindly so intended, because, through his complete identification with the political part of the question, it had sometimes been doubted whether he was identified at all with personal abstinence. If there were anybody here who doubted that, they might go home taking it from his own lips that he had not only been an Abstainer longer than he had been a Prohibitionist, but an Abstainer of the strictest faith—an Abstainer of the school of their friend Dr. Lees. (Cheers.) He entirely agreed with his friend Mr. Steinthal that it was absolutely impossible to understand the question of Prohibition unless one were perfectly sound upon the principle of Total Abstinence. (Cheers.) And the reason why, even among the Temperance ranks, we had so much hollow Prohibition was because we had amongst us so much hollow Teetotalism. (Cheers.) He could comprehend how those who were not Abstainers could dally with the traffic in strong drink and talk about its restriction and regulation; but if they once had seriously considered and absolutely determined in their own minds that the mischief of the trade was an essential mischief resident in the thing sold, and that the beer-house and public-house were mischievous, not because open one day or at a certain hour, but because the thing that was mischievous was sold in them, then he could understand how Prohibition might be firmly retained in the faith, as firmly as the practice of Total Abstinence itself. After alluding jocosely to Mr. Bishop, who had moved the resolution appointed for him (Mr. P.), Mr. Pope adverted to the resolution now before the meeting, remarking that he had long been of opinion that principle gained nothing by compromise, and had been long enough in public life to know that party always found its greatest weakness in want of principle. The great difficulty of the Temperance, as of every other movement, had been, especially of late, that, excepting in particular circles where truth had prevailed, they had been hardly able to take hold of any distinct and definite principle, and say that that was what this particular party held as its faith. One man had been found declaring it wrong, and the other not wrong, under certain circumstances, to indulge in strong drink; and some men had been found declaring that we must not say out strongly that which was in us to say, but must say it so gently that it could not possibly hurt anybody's prejudices. Why, the very reason and purpose for which we were banded together was with the strongest and sternest resolution to uproot every prejudice that opposed them. He had no faith in rose-water and kid-glove agitation in Temperance, any more than in politics. (Cheers.) He believed that to-night they had given a great impetus to an agitation which, having truth for its basis, would carry the cause forward with very much greater speed than its movement had at present attained. Dr. Lees had been for two years a consistent exponent of their cause; and that alone was no light praise. They must always venerate consistency, and amidst such difficulties as Dr. Lees had had to encounter, consistency became doubly praiseworthy. (Cheers.) But it was one thing for them to acknowledge this with their cheers and their attendance merely; it was another thing to determine to consecrate their lives to the promulgation and advocacy of the principles which they had espoused—(cheers)—and he did most earnestly trust that there was not one man here but would do so, and he took it that this meeting might be considered a representative meeting of the Abstainers of Lancashire and Yorkshire. No one knew more than he did how the sneer and the scoff were likely to meet them; and how discouraging it was to be told even by their own friends that they were wasting their time, and would not accomplish that which they sought. For his own part, he was not indifferent to the prizes which public life offered to public men, but he would despise those prizes if they were to lead one to sacrifice one's principles; and, young as he was, and, he hoped, not altogether destitute of an honourable ambition, he, had already declared more than once that he would be content to stake the whole future of his life as

a public man upon the success of the great principles which Dr. Lees had for twenty years expounded. (Cheers.) He was satisfied that ere long this would be the great public question before the country, and then they would look upon Dr. Lees and the men who had surrounded him in times past as prophets in their day and generation, and would congratulate themselves that they had had the courage to stand forward and say they were ready to carry forward the work which had been so manfully begun. (Loud cheers.)

The Rev. H. GALE offered a few additional remarks. He heard a few months ago that it was intended to do something by way of testimonial to their friend Mr. Pope. (Hear, hear.) They must excuse him if he told them that this must be done. (Hear.) If he were bound to agitate in what he conceived to be the best way for the prohibition of the liquor-traffic in the quickest possible space of time, and in going through the country on his mission were to be associated with two individuals only, those would be Dr. Lees and Mr. Pope. (Hear, hear.) Then with law, and physic in the shape of the doctor—for he seemed to understand it better than the doctors of medicine—(laughter)—and with gospel on his own side, he thought they could not fear any kind of opposition. (Cheers and laughter.) He spoke thus simply to bring their attention to the absolute necessity of carrying out the project of presenting a thousand guineas to Mr. Pope. And, supplementing what he had previously said regarding the increase of the testimonial to Dr. Lees, he would remark that, if within the next six months, twenty gentlemen could be found who would each guarantee to pay into the office at Manchester the sum of £50, he would undertake to be one of them for the purpose of raising a testimonial to their friend Mr. Pope. Supposing anything were to remove Mr. Pope from his post as hon. secretary of the Alliance, where were they to look for his equal? (Hear, hear.) They must complete this project; and he enjoined them to give it their serious consideration.

Mr. WILLIAM GREGSON, in moving a vote of thanks to the ladies for presiding over the tea, and taking part in that important undertaking which had brought them together, said he was one of the agents of the British Temperance League, and though it might seem somewhat egotistic in him to say so, he did not believe there was a truer body of men than themselves engaged in agitating the great Temperance question throughout the country. (Hear.) They were sound to the core, and none were more ready than were they to do honour to Dr. Lees. (Cheers.) He firmly believed that both individually and collectively the British Temperance League thoroughly endorsed the sound doctrine which had been proclaimed in that hall that night—(hear, hear);—and they not only endorsed it, but they taught it. (Cheers.) Taking it for granted that they could never succeed without the assistance of the ladies, it was a most important and cheering fact to know that, through the length and breadth of the country, the ladies were with them. (Cheers.)

Mr. PEEL, of Leeds, seconded the motion. He had the pleasure of being the representative of the working men's committee in connection with the testimonial. He felt that the labour he had rendered towards the desired end, during the past five months, was amply repaid by what he had heard and witnessed that evening. (Hear, hear.) He felt bound to say that, when soliciting ladies to preside at the tea tables, out of 30 applications, he only met with two refusals. (Hear, hear.)

On the motion of JESSE AINSWORTH, Esq., of Oldham, seconded by Mr. W. BROWN, of Liverpool, the rev. Chairman was heartily thanked for his kind and able services in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN briefly responded as follows:—I beg leave, my friends, to thank you most cordially. Were I to speak till to-morrow morning, after all, I could do no more than thank you, and that I do with all the sincerity of an honest Cymro. But thanks are due, not from you to me, but from me to you,—to you, for placing me in the honourable position in which you have this day placed me. If I have succeeded in giving you

satisfaction on this our great and joyous occasion, I am richly rewarded. I trust we shall all return to our respective homes refreshed and invigorated by the encouraging things we have this evening heard, and that our determinations will be more determined than ever to do all in our power to convince and persuade all within the reach of our influence of the indescribable and endless miseries, to body and soul, which are connected with all intoxicating drinks, and the great happiness and endless comforts which are connected with not touching, with not tasting, alcoholic poison. The real question is—not between drink and drink—not which kind of drink is the best, most innocent and harmless—but the total suppression of every kind of drink that inebriates, as a common beverage. Let us work in hope, in prayer, and in faith; we have every encouragement. I believe the happy day is not far distant when the majority of Great Britain will cry aloud with one united and unmistakable voice, Down, down, down with the liquor-traffic, root and branch! Does not the word of God warrant us to say so? In that holy word, we read, "Nevertheless, we according to His promise, look for new heavens and a new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness." Righteousness and the liquor-traffic and its unrighteous and immoral consequences can never exist together on the same earth. We know that the word of the Lord is true and endureth for ever; therefore, the liquor-traffic and its child, drunkenness, must die and come to an eternal end. And, oh! may we all possess that grace of God of which the apostle speaks when he says, that "the grace of God teaches us to live soberly, righteously, and godly." Observe the order of the words—first, "soberly," then "righteously," and then "godly." If we shall be enabled, through the merits of our divine Lord and Saviour, thus to live "soberly, righteously, and godly in the present world," the end will be, heaven with all its glories will be our eternal home. We shall meet again, and meet to part no more, in our heavenly Father's house above. "And there shall in nowise enter into that new Jerusalem anything that defileth." Good night to you, my friends, and may God bless you all!

The proceedings closed about half-past ten o'clock.

On the following morning, about seventy gentlemen and ladies, chiefly those not resident in Leeds, breakfasted in one of the Refreshment Rooms of the Town Hall. After breakfast, a letter, explaining the prohibitory-landownership of Prince Albert, was read by Mr. T. H. Barker, and loudly cheered. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Canon Jenkins (who presided), Councillor Mawson, Newcastle; G. A. Robinson, Esq., Wensleydale; N. S. Kerr, Esq., Glasgow; Mr. J. C. Booth, Huddersfield; Mr. J. E. Keates, Burslem; Dr. McCulloch, Dumfries; Mr. W. Mart, Derby; Mr. W. Brown, Liverpool; Rev. H. Gale, B.C.L., Treborough; Mr. Chas. Thompson, Manchester; Mr. Horner, Sheffield; Mr. John Iredale, Leeds; Mr. George Lucas, Gateshead; Mr. Jesse Ainsworth, Oldham; Rev. Mr. Compston, Bramley, &c. A number of very important facts were stated by the speakers, illustrating the rapid spread of the movement, and the deep hold it has taken upon the community. Dr. Lees was called upon, and was received with a burst of most affectionate applause. He addressed the meeting under feelings of evident emotion, and in terms of the most touching and overpowering eloquence. Throughout his spirit-stirring address the doctor was loudly cheered, every one present seeming to be excited to enthusiasm. The Rev. Canon Jenkins, in conclusion, gave a rapid and fervid statement as to the advanced position of the cause in Wales. Carnarvon he pronounced to be ready to adopt and work out the Permissive Bill. Cardiganshire, he said, was not only ripe but most anxious for the great deliverance. In Glamorganshire, during eight months, 14,000 had signed the pledge. A grand revival of religion was going forward, during which the Calvinistic Methodists had added five or six thousand to their churches. "Cheap John" was doing a noble work, and inducing thousands to abstain. The cry on every hand was for the Permis-

sive Bill, to consolidate the work and protect it from the merciless liquor-traffic. Canon Jenkins also referred to the great fact that 360 of the clergy of the Irish Episcopal Church had just sent in their adhesion to the Alliance policy. The meeting was solemnly concluded about a quarter past twelve o'clock by the Rev. H. Gale,

who fervently prayed that Almighty God would add His blessing to the proceedings, and hasten the time when the great curse of society—intemperance and the liquor-traffic—should be removed, and the principles of true Temperance be universally embraced and practised.

SOIREE IN HONOUR OF DR. LEES, AT BOLTON.

A TEMPERANCE SOIREE in honour of Dr. F. R. Lees was held in the Temperance Hall, Bolton, on Wednesday evening Feb. 1st, 1860,—the committee and moters of the testimonial of one thousand guineas invested for the benefit of Dr. Lees's family thus appropriately terminating the duties they had voluntarily undertaken. The hall was beautifully decorated. Appropriate inscriptions and mottoes were displayed. About seven hundred ladies and gentlemen—many of them from distant towns—sat down to tea at five o'clock, the tables being presided over by Bolton ladies, who, to mark their sympathy with the object of the meeting, had gratuitously provided the tea and its adjuncts.

After tea, Mr. Councillor Smalley was called to the chair; and he was accompanied on the platform by a considerable number of gentlemen. On his right was Dr. F. R. Lees, and on his left Joseph Crook, Esq., M.P.; and we also noticed S. Pope, Esq., of Manchester; Councillor Cunliffe; Rev. Henry Gale, B.C.L., rector of Treborough; Mr. J. H. Raper; Rev. C. R. Hopper; Mr. Joseph Thorp, Halifax, president of the British Temperance League; Rev. Charles Garret, Rochdale; Rev. S. A. Steinthal, Liverpool; Rev. Joseph Clark, Salford; Mr. John Iredale, Leeds; Councillor Pollard, Bradford; Rev. R. G. Mason; Mr. R. Charnley, Preston; Mr. W. J. Clegg, Sheffield; Mr. J. E. Nelson and Mr. T. H. Barker, Manchester; Rev. E. F. Quant, Bacup; &c. A party of Temperance glee singers were in attendance, Mr. J. A. Walsh presiding at the piano-forte; and the business of the evening was introduced by the singing of a hymn of welcome.

The CHAIRMAN then briefly addressed the meeting.

Mr. J. H. RAPER, then read the address.

The Rev. S. A. STEINTHAL, of Liverpool, moved the first resolution. He felt it a great privilege to be the exponent of the feelings which he was sure existed in the hearts of all present, and were shared in by a great number of their Temperance friends throughout the country. The doctor had not confined his advocacy to the Temperance cause; he had not been a man of one idea; but wherever there was a good and a noble cause in which a manly heart could engage, there Dr. Lees was found leading on, and ever to a glorious struggle in a righteous cause. (Applause.) Referring to the variety of labours which the doctor had engaged in, the speaker dwelt upon his work in connection with the Temperance cause, and the manner in which he had laid a solid foundation and fenced it round in every direction, so that the principles of the cause were rendered unassailable. He next adverted to many social reforms effected mainly from convictions arising out of arguments made use of by Dr. Lees in reference to the cause of Temperance; he had established the truth of the system physiologically and philologically; and finally, the speaker paid a noble tribute to Dr. Lees's denunciation of slavery at the great convention held at New York. He concluded by reading the resolution, as follows:—

"That this meeting, recognising in Dr. Lees an early promulgator, indefatigable exponent, and successful vindicator of the great principles of true Temperance, desires heartily to express its earnest admiration of his devoted character and sterling abilities, and to thank him for his long and arduous labours in promoting the welfare of his fellow-men."

Councillor POLLARD, of Bradford seconded the resolution.

The Rev. C. GARRET (Wesleyan), of Rochdale, supported it in a long and eloquent speech. He had never seen the doctor but twice in his life before that evening; but though he had not had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with him, he had had an acquaintance with him through his writings, and he had learnt to look upon him as their champion. (Hear, hear.) If he did not love him as much, he admired him as much, as his most ardent admirer. He did feel that they were doing perfectly right in gathering such audiences as that at Leeds and the one now before him, in order that they might tell Dr. Lees that he had the full, hearty confidence of the best part of the Temperance world. (Loud cheers.) But if he (Mr. Garret) had a voice of thunder, and could make that heard from one end of the land to the other, and from one side of the Atlantic to the other, he would say that Dr. Lees should be recognised as their champion, and that they had full faith in his head and heart, and, above all, in his stern attachment to the Temperance principle. (Applause.) Turning to another part of the subject, the speaker observed that his text said something about principles as well as men. By thus showing that we could venerate a man while yet living amongst us, we were in advance of bygone days, when we used to starve our heroes to death, and build monuments afterwards. He was very glad that we were beginning to recognise true men while living, and before they had gone into the grave, and that we were learning to understand, and appreciate, and stand by true principles. Well, now, there were two principles very dear to many whom he was addressing. The first was Total Abstinence—(hear, hear);—and the second, entire Prohibition of the accursed traffic. (Loud cheers.) He rejoiced exceedingly that ever he had been induced to sign the pledge of Total Abstinence. It had saved him from a host of dangers. It had made him what, without it, he should never have been, he heartily believed. It had saved him from many dangers as a minister. Those of them who knew what a minister's temptations were would understand the immense advantage Abstinence was. There were many friends hardly worthy the name of friends on this subject. He had known many who were always pressing the glass on the minister. If his brethren in the ministry knew the power they would possess by dashing down the single glass, he believed that ninety-nine out of a hundred would do it. Now as to the entire prohibition of the traffic itself. He wished men would learn to look at this as they should look at it. He could not conceive why any Temperance men should stand aloof from the United Kingdom Alliance. (Cheers.) Are we not (said he) the child of the Temperance Society? And shall the mother forsake her child? It is a brave and bonny child—(loud applause),—and the mother has no right to be ashamed of it. (Renewed cheering.) Their Temperance friends must come to it, after all. He supposed that when they had persuaded everybody to be Temperance Abstainers, they would not license men to sell strong drink. They intended to make the world thoroughly temperate; and they ought to look smilingly upon this Alliance, and bid it "God speed." The rev. gentleman then proceeded to reprobate those who maintained that the traffic was necessary to support our revenue. Better that our country's name be blotted from the list of nations than that she live upon the crime of her sons and the shame of her daughters. We could not legislate the people into happiness; but, if the hell-holes of drink were

stopped, trade would lift up its head and flourish marvelously; our churches would be crowded with worshippers and our schools with scholars, and England would be as sober as she is free. (Applause.)

The resolution was then put and carried by acclamation, after which a song of welcome to Dr. Lees was sung by the choir.

Dr. F. R. LEES was then introduced to the meeting; and was received with enthusiastic cheering, the male part of the audience rising, and the ladies waving their handkerchiefs. He said he was so unaccustomed to such expressions of kindness, so hearty, so unanimous, and so sincere, that whilst he felt his heart all alive and quickened with emotion, the wheels of his intellectual nature almost stood still. Though he was exceedingly happy to be in their midst that night, it was not so much from any personal consideration, but because he saw in that gathering, and in the hearty response to the great principles that had been announced by previous speakers, that they were all beating together in one glorious moral pulsation, coming from the deep spiritual heart of our nature—the better part of man—the Divine that was within us; that principle that brought us into union with the Source of all good. He felt in those expressions towards himself as a poor instrument of truth, a presage of the triumph of the truth itself. He needed not tell them how deeply he appreciated their kindness to him personally, to his wife and children, and how thankful he was for what his friends had done for them. He had honestly and with all sincerity and persistency, and with that courage which belonged to an Englishman, at home and abroad, though perhaps with an average amount of human infirmity, endeavoured to do his duty to the principles of truth and humanity. (Cheers.) He claimed no merit for it, for if he had not done that he would have been false to his principles. A matter had been referred to which he recalled with becoming pride. If at the monster meeting at New York he had not uttered his thoughts with regard to the great iniquity of America, he would have been undeserving to speak against the great iniquity at home. (Hear, hear.) He was hissed by an assemblage of some 5,000 of the *elite* of New York, but he reuttered his sentiments until he was heard with respect. He referred to his early labours in conjunction with many on that platform, and said, although he had been misrepresented, so long as he had the approbation of his conscience, he should not be ashamed of himself or his principles. He was glad to receive the seal of their approbation of his work. He should feel in the future a higher responsibility; and though not less brave, he assured them he should endeavour to be more prudent. (Laughter and cheers.) He had been charged in newspaper reviews with writing incoherently and vituperatively, but these reviewers had not yet attempted to answer his arguments. (Cheers.) He did not attribute this to any merit in his essay, but to the merit in the truth. Temperance, after all, was only a negative virtue; but without it, every other virtue would tumble down like an arch without a keystone. Teetotalism was only a negation founded upon intelligence and a knowledge that drink was bad, and that it had no normal relation to the wants of the human body. Even with regard to disease there were only two or three extreme cases where a man could intelligently prescribe it. (Hear.) What was taught by the Bible and nature must be attested by the conscience of man. Teetotalism was so attested. Every one knew that they were on the right and safe side. Common observation showed them that they could never have drinking customs without a lamentable amount of those bitter evils which afflicted men. If he had endeavoured one thing more than another, it had been to raise up among the young men and women of this country an idea of the greatness and dignity of this question. No man who was a social reformer could ignore Teetotalism. (Hear.) There were indications of a coming struggle on this question in Parliament, and through the political press of the country. (Applause.) Already certain parts of their question were used

up; that was to say, they had undergone the test, and could not be refuted. Where, then, was the future battle? It was on the political platform. It was a question of statecraft and politics. It was a question of social reform, affecting all classes of the community. It was a question of voting, and they must discuss it as a part of their political philosophy. They—the Teetotalers of Bolton—understood how important as a political and social question it was. The time must come when this question would be a great one at future elections, and the sooner the representative Teetotalers of Lancashire thought of it and were prepared to work it out in right good earnest, the better it would be for their cause and their country. (Loud cheers.) Now, the future battle, as he had said, would be on the political platform. The discussion would be as to Teetotalism and Prohibition regarded as political philosophy. He would tell them what the first objection that would be urged against it would be, and the second objection, and the third objection. The objection would be brought out under various names, but it would all mean this, that Teetotalism and Prohibition could not be admitted into the constitution of England, because it would be an infringement of their liberties. There was no one had a stronger love of liberty than he had; but he knew the difference between liberty and licence—the liberty of following out a wish, or a desire, and the liberty of law, of duty, the law of right and the law of God; and there could, indeed, be no liberty—political, social, or personal—antagonistic to the divine law. (Cheers.) True liberty was that state wherein the higher and nobler attributes of man's nature governed and directed him—(he is the freeman whom the truth makes free.) True freedom was the freedom of reason, the freedom of conscience, the law of God; and man was free in proportion as his lower nature was brought into subservience to his higher faculties. He asked them to apply this doctrine of liberty to man; and would they say it was possible that ever Teetotalism or Prohibition could interfere with the true liberties of humanity? (Cheers.) Were they weaker for drinking water? No. He ventured to assert that they were stronger. Physically they were better. It would purify their blood, and make them more like Samson and less like the weaklings. It was a significant fact that the Samson of modern days, Mr. Johnson, who could, while lying on his back, bear an anvil on his body while blacksmiths forged horse-shoes upon it, and who, with two 56lb. weights on his hands in addition, could rise up and cast the weights off, was a Teetotaler. They all knew that the ancient Samson was a Teetotaler. Milo of Italy was also a Teetotaler, and these were the strongest men the world had ever seen. Then, too, what glorious disciples had they amongst the army of travellers, scientific men, discoverers of new systems, poets—many of whom had declared they were enabled the better to perform what had made them famous because they were Teetotalers. Generally, then, people were not weaker by being Teetotalers, but stronger. Science declared that, and experience confirmed it. If Prohibition went to interfere with strong drink, it could not interfere with their physical liberty; it must increase physical power. The health of the body had a very intimate relationship with the health and soundness of the mind. There was no orator of the present day equal to the great orator of antiquity,—Demosthenes, who was a water-drinker. No poet of modern times could be said to surpass the great and noble patriot Milton, author of 'Paradise Lost,' and yet that magnificent poem was composed upon the principles of Teetotalism. Teetotalism enabled a man to see deeper and wider, and to continue at labours longer, than if he took strong drink. They had the declaration of Lord Brougham that when he had his grandest speeches to make the strongest beverage he dared to take was tea. By drinking water, they could have the full development of the intellectual powers, and it did not diminish the liberty of thought; indeed, in all intellectual matters requiring the exercise of reason, as in the great problems solved by Newton, who was a water-drinker, all knew that they must not waste the nervous system. He

might adduce two other instances—eminent reformers whose names were encircled with historic glory; he meant John Bright and Richard Cobden, who in the very height of their great work of reform had declared that it was only upon the principles of Teetotalism that they could get through their wonderful labours. (Loud cheers.) In all humility, he would refer to his own labours—to what he had written, the miles he had travelled, the speeches he had delivered. (Cheers.) During the last quarter of a century, he had spoken on the subject of Temperance thousands of times, and travelled hundreds of thousands of miles, and written what he believed was equal to a hundred octavo volumes on political, social, and Temperance questions (cheers); and here he was, enjoying moderate good health and enabled to speak to them upon this theme they all so much loved. If a person so weak in body could do this, those gifted with ordinary health and strength needed not the deceitful cup to strengthen them. How could Teetotalism or Prohibition interfere with social liberty? The working classes were asking for political rights, and desiring to enter into the great temple of our constitution. Why was it they could not get in as fast as some of them would like? It was a good thing they did not get in too fast. Not because it was not their abstract right, but simply because they were not prepared for it. And why were they not prepared for it? Because the law that excluded them had first corrupted them by the traffic in strong drink. Now, take away that traffic and adopt Teetotalism, and they would discover that temperance would give not only sobriety, but intelligence and social influence; it would fit them for the exercise of the franchise, and take away the argument that they were not fit or not sober, and could be purchased for a pot of beer or a five-shilling piece. Those who withheld the franchise from them now would then say, "These men can be safely entrusted with political privileges, for they have denied themselves; they are sober, intelligent, and ought to be politically free." (Applause.) He enlarged upon the social, educational, and political advantages which would accrue from the suppression of the drink-traffic and the adoption of temperance; and, in conclusion, observed that this Temperance movement was one of the greatest influences that had characterised the nineteenth century. Gentlemen (said he), it shall go on. (Cheers.) We are but seeing the beginning of great triumphs. The end is not yet. The end is not yet, I repeat. We have but got rid of our main difficulties. We have to prepare the soil for our future work—social, political, and spiritual. A distinguished foreigner, speaking of England, said Britain reminded him of the vestal in the old Grecian temples, that kept the flame of the altar for ever burning. But it struck me, if Britain is to fulfil this fine figure and be the vestal to keep the flame burning in the great temple of liberty, that at any rate England should be a sober vestal. And then indeed the flame of liberty, long ago enkindled by our noble ancestors who died of old in the cause of right, and truth, and freedom, shall burn brighter and brighter from generation to generation, and all nations shall come and worship at this shrine of just and constitutional liberty; so that from England shall go forth a moral and spiritual liberty, the glory and admiration of the world; for our object shall be, not only to preserve liberty ourselves, but to conserve it throughout the world. (Applause.) Self-dependent, self-reliant, pure and just in all her relations, she shall be the glory and the refuge of all nations, the friend and the protectress of all. Let us work in this spirit, and the good time that is coming shall not be long delayed. (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

A Prohibition hymn was then sung by the choir.

JOSEPH THORP, Esq., president of the British Temperance League, said he had been requested to move the following resolution:—

"That this meeting fully endorses the principles of Temperance, as expounded and advocated by Dr. Lees, regarding alcohol as a seductive and polluting poison, the dietetic

use of which, being inimical to the health, morals, and intellect of man, and essentially antagonistic to social well-being and religious culture, is condemned alike by science, reason, and scripture."

They took high ground here, but it was solid ground, which he thought could not be successfully assailed. They had met that night on a very interesting occasion, to do honour to their esteemed friend Dr. Lees, one of the veteran champions of the cause, who had been tried and proved, and had stuck to his flag through all the various changes to which that cause had been subjected. (Applause.) They were not there merely to eulogise or to flatter their friend. That he had faults he would admit, and had admitted; that he could err was but human; but, notwithstanding all this, they recognised in him one who had nobly, consistently, and firmly stood by the principle through good report and evil report to the present day; and had, perhaps in a more scientific manner than almost any other of their advocates, been the teacher and the instructor of the people of this country in the true principles of Temperance. (Applause.) Logical and scientific, he had indeed rendered good service to their cause, and if they had no other testimony, poor and contemptible as it was, the testimony of that *National Review* came at once to prove that the doctrines enunciated by Dr. Lees in his essay had aroused the fears of those living out of the weakness and false appetites of the people. (Renewed cheering.) He (Mr. Thorp) was no great advocate for testimonials and monuments, certainly not for monuments. He thought the very name of monument had been desecrated by the purposes to which it had generally been applied, and he took it as an omen of a better state of feeling—a closer approximation to a right estimate of things—when, instead of monuments for those most distinguished for the slaughter of their countrymen, they were raising testimonials and imperishable monuments of good in behalf of those who had been deliverers of their people from all that afflicts humanity. (Cheers.) Their cause was grounded in that which was a most conspicuous principle of our noble Christianity. So far from, in any wise, ministering to infidelity, it had its very roots and foundation in the principle of the gospel: self-sacrifice—first for our own good, next for the good of our neighbours. Their principles, he said, had their very root in self-sacrifice—the sacrifice of appetite; the sacrifice of that to which we might have been brought by custom, by false education, by the influence of vicious example—but still a sacrifice, as all sacrifice was, of our own corrupt inclination, for the sake of that which was pure, and good, and holy. Now, this had a wonderful effect in elevating the character. The man who had been able to overcome self had achieved a great victory. He stood higher. He could look his fellow-man boldly yet modestly in the face. He felt he had been delivered from a bondage which would drag him down to ruin and perdition, and now felt impelled also, having been delivered himself, to endeavour to rescue his neighbour. (Hear, hear.) Look how their cause was permeating all the various classes of intelligent society. Wherever there was benevolence, or a feeling to raise our species, whether by reformatories, educational appliances, or sanitary principles, however little they might appreciate the Temperance cause in the outset, all those who were thus brought to work in the great cause of humanity were brought, per force, to see that the great, all-pervading obstacles to their efforts were the drinking customs of the people. (Hear, hear.) They found that this met them at every point, and therefore it was that those benevolent ladies and those worthy women who had been walking through the purlieus of St. Giles's in London, and all the most wretched haunts of sin, had found, if they must work effectually upon poor sunken humanity, it must be by putting out of the way this fearful, ruining, degrading element. (Applause.) Our cause, then, was making great progress. There were people who said, it was not, and who said, "Look how little it has done, and how much there is yet of both drunkenness and crime." He admitted

that there was much drunkenness and crime. But how if Temperance men had never laboured? (Hear, hear.) If they had not stood as a bulwark against the progress of that destructive tide, intemperance, what would have been the state of society now? And if Teetotalers and Temperance men were to retire from the field and leave society exposed to the evil of the onward tide of the intoxicating flood, those who now looked coldly upon them and told them how little they had done, would soon wish for a change. But there had not been little done. They had made great progress. When they came to see the effect of the labours of the Temperance body of this country upon our young people—the bands of hope that were now in training under the genial influence of Temperance instruction—it could not be denied that they had done much; and when these young people grew up they would be a band sufficient to make an effect upon the public weal, and, he trusted, would be able to register their decision on the statute book of the land. Then Prohibition would triumph. (Loud cheers.) He had no fears for the progress of their cause, because it was founded in truth and right. They needed not fear the issue if the question of Prohibition were merely left to the volition and the votes of the great mass of the working class of this country, for he believed it would be registered in the statute book before twelve months were over. The difficulty did not rest there. It rested with those interested in the traffic. It rested with the middle class of this country. We heard a great deal said about the drunkenness of the working classes. He regretted to see and to acknowledge that there was still a great deal of drunkenness; but his impression was that the great amount of the drinking did not belong to the working classes. If they would take the amount of excise money paid annually to Government, and divide it per head, they would find that the working classes could not consume their proportion out of the wages they received. Some could, there was no doubt, but he believed that the great weight of the drinking was in a class rather above what were called the working class,—artificers, artisans, shopkeepers, and that class of men. It was there that the difficulty was found—in the middle class, and in those under the influence of the traffic. (Applause.) Let us (said he, in conclusion) unite all our energies, for we shall need them all. We have a mighty foe to contend with. We have the vested interests, and we have a body of men who will not be sparing in the expenditure of their money, in order to prevent the accomplishment of our great and glorious purpose. (Loud cheers.)

SAMUEL POPE, Esq., honorary secretary of the United Kingdom Alliance, on rising to second the resolution, was heartily applauded. He remarked that if there was any one thing about the resolution which he liked more than another, and which gave him more pleasure in seconding it, it was its clearness, distinctness, and perfect outspokenness. This meeting “fully endorsed,” not endorsed with half a heart, but fully endorsed the fundamental principles of Temperance, as expounded and advocated by Dr. Lees; and then the resolution proceeded to define what these principles were. Strange enough, it so happened that he had never delivered a speech upon a political platform on this question where he had not advocated out and out the exact principles embodied in that proposition. The resolution not only said that they fully endorsed the fundamental principles of Temperance, but “as expounded and advocated by Dr. Lees,” not as sometimes said to be expounded and advocated; and this was a necessary distinction, though he was ashamed to have to make it. It was impossible for a man to go forth with his hand set against the wrong and determined to do battle in accordance with the truth which was in him, without exciting a large amount of misrepresentation and contumely and scorn; but he knew no public man who had so much reason to complain of those who professed to be his friends, and the friends of the doctrine he taught, as Dr. Lees himself. (Hear, hear.) What they said to night was this: they believed they understood what Dr. Lees had taught;

they believed the principle set forth in this resolution to be the doctrine he had taught; and that principle and those teachings were what they “fully endorsed.” Mr. Pope then entered upon the general question of the liquor-traffic, and in an exceedingly able and elaborate address exposed the evils to which it gives rise, and contended that the security, prosperity, and happiness of the country would be promoted by the adoption of a prohibitive measure. The traffic was inimical to good government; in the interests of liberty it ought to be suppressed; and being hostile to good government and to society, it ought, by every moral and legislative means in the power of the state, to be driven as an accursed thing from the bounds of civilisation.

The resolution was carried by acclamation.

The Rev. HENRY GALE, rector of Treborough, moved the next resolution, as follows:—

“That this meeting expresses its gratitude to Dr. Lees for his essay, ‘An Argument for the Prohibition of the Liquor-Traffic,’ believing that the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, for use as beverages, is not only immoral in itself, but contrary to sound political economy, involving a fearful waste of food and human life, and causing an enormous amount of crime, misery, and ruin; and that the only relation which any civilised state should bear to such a system is that of prohibitive enactment rigidly enforced.”

The rev. gentleman adverted to the labours of Dr. Lees in the cause of Temperance, and in the form of a beautiful allegory narrated the substance of a dream, wherein he (the speaker) saw the doctor as an angel doing battle against the Philistine giant strong drink, in which he was happily successful. He then spoke of the evils and misery resulting from intemperance. Dr. Lees's last book on the Prohibition of the liquor-traffic would effect much good. He believed the day was near at hand when Dr. Lees would be proclaimed the greatest moral and social and political reformer that modern times had produced. He believed that book to be thoroughly unanswerable. It ought to be written on the heart of every Englishman. We ought to remove from the people the evils of which they had so great a right to complain. One word upon this and what were by some called the lower—he meant the working—classes. The industrious bees of our country had never had anything to do with the making of the liquor-traffic; they were the victims of it. He urged upon the friends of the cause not to rest until they had pulled down this traffic to the ground.

JOHN IREDALE, Esq., of Leeds, seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The Rev. E. F. QUANT (Baptist), of Bacup, moved a vote of thanks to the ladies, which was seconded by the Rev. C. R. HOPPER (Methodist Free Church), of Bolton, and also carried unanimously.

Mr. RAPER laid before the meeting the deed executed on behalf of Mrs. Lees and her two children. He said that one-third of the corporation of Bolton were in this matter testifying their gratitude to Dr. Lees; and at this meeting he saw representatives of both the county and borough magistrates, and their worthy member Mr. Crook did not feel at all ashamed at being in such company. (Applause.) This testimonial emanated from Bolton, and here it had been brought to a climax—(cheers); and to show how heartily all sects sympathised with it, he might mention that there were Episcopalians, Wesleyans, Baptists, and nearly every sort of people on the platform to-night. It had been intended by the ladies, who had gratuitously provided this tea, to place the proceeds in a purse, and in the presence of the meeting hand the same to the “better half” of the gentleman to whom they had done honour to-night; but, although that part of the programme would not be fulfilled, he hoped its being deferred for a few days would not make the purse lighter, but heavier. (Applause.)

The Rev. ROBERT GRAY MASON, one of the lecturers of the British Temperance League, moved a vote of thanks to the decorators and singers, which was

seconded by the Rev. JOSEPH CLARK, of Salford, and carried unanimously.

JOSEPH CROOK, Esq., M.P., was invited to move the next resolution, and on rising he was received with vociferous cheering and hurrahing. The hon. member spoke as follows:—Ladies and gentlemen, I rise to-night with great pleasure to perform a very simple duty; but before I set myself to that, I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without rendering my testimony to the invaluable services to mankind at large which Dr. Lees has rendered. (Hear, hear.) I believe he is one of a very small band of moral and social reformers of which this age can boast. I think he has very few compeers. (Hear, hear.) I think there are a very small number of living men who can at all be compared to him for generous effort and for very great personal sacrifice in this cause. (Cheers.) It must be evident to anybody who indulges in observation, on the very face of society, the enormous evils which are attendant upon the use and sale of intoxicating liquors. (Hear, hear.) It has often been a source of great regret to me that the principles of the Temperance society were not more ably represented in Parliament. (Hear, hear.) I hope the time is not far distant when a considerable number of the friends I have about me on

the platform, and whom I see in this hall, will be in Parliament to lend their support to a reformation which is greatly needed. (Renewed cries of "hear, hear.") There has been no election in this country which I have watched with greater interest than I have the contest which your noble friend Mr. Pope has waged—(cheers)—and I am sure he will do great credit to the cause, and I feel very certain that the franchise cannot be extended long before he is in the House of Commons. (Renewed applause.) I will just say one word of myself, and that is simply that I have supported on the few occasions when any attempts have been made to give a more wholesome and a less injurious effect to the liquor-traffic. —I have always rendered those attempts an earnest support; and as long as I have a seat—as long as I am entrusted with your confidence, and have a seat in the House of Commons—it will always be my duty to give all the support I conscientiously can to every form in which that question can be raised in Parliament. (Applause.) I shall now move the best thanks of this meeting to the Chairman, Mr. Smalley, for having so worthily and kindly occupied the chair to-night. (Cheers.)

CHARLES JAMES DARBISHIRE, Esq., J.P., seconded the resolution, which was put by Robert Heywood, Esq., J.P., and carried by acclamation.

GENERAL LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

C. Jupe, Esq., Mere, Wilts	£21	0	0
John Hope, Esq., W.S., Edinburgh	21	0	0
Lawrence Heyworth, Esq., Liverpool	12	0	0
Sir Wilfred Lawson, Bart	10	10	0
Messrs. S. and H. Dawbarn, Wisbeach	10	10	0
William Harvey, Esq., Salford	10	10	0
John Guest, Esq., Rotherham	10	10	0
Robert Chalmers, Esq., Preston	10	10	0
Proceeds of Tea Meeting given by Mrs. Guest, Rotherham	7	7	0
Mr. and Mrs. J. Smith, Glasgow	6	6	0
Friends in Dumfries per Dr. McCulloch	6	0	0
James Stubbin, Birmingham	5	14	0
Temperance Men, Gt Harwood, per Mr Chippendale	5	5	0
Mr. Councillor Mawson, Newcastle-on-Tyne	5	5	0
Joseph Crook, Esq., M.P., Bolton	5	5	0
Robert Knowles, Esq., Bolton	5	5	0
Mr. Councillor Hodgkinson, Bolton	5	5	0
Mr. Councillor Smalley, Bolton	5	5	0
D. Graham, Esq., Darwen	5	5	0
W. Brooks, Esq., Manchester	5	5	0
T. Emmett, Esq., Oldham	5	5	0
Jesse Ainsworth, Esq., Oldham	5	5	0
John Hodgkinson, Esq., Bolton	5	5	0
G. A. Robinson, Esq., High Blean House, Bainsford	5	5	0
Joseph Cowe, jun., Blaydon	5	1	0
H. Y., per Mr. Raper, Bolton	5	0	0
Friend, per Rev. H. Gale	5	0	0
Mr. W. Bremner, Manchester	5	0	0
X. Y. Z., per Mr. Cunliffe	5	0	0
P. J. Barker, Esq., Mexbro'	5	0	0
Joseph Livesey, Esq., Preston	5	0	0
John Peuldleury, Esq., and family	4	4	0
W. Heywood and Brothers, Manchester	4	4	0
C and J. Clark, Esqrs., Street	4	0	0
Norman S. Kerr, Esq., Glasgow	3	3	0
R. Heywood, Esq., J.P., Bolton	3	3	0
Arthur Trevelyan, Esq., Pencaitland	3	3	0
Mrs. Graham, Darwen	3	3	0
T. H. Barker and family	3	3	0
Mr. and Mr. Roper, Leicester	3	3	0
Rev. S. A. Steinhil, Liverpool	3	3	0
T. Beggs, Esq., London	3	3	0
Samuel Pope, Esq., Manchester	3	3	0
Mr. Councillor Blakey, Halifax	3	3	0
Dr. McCulloch, Dumfries	3	3	0
Rev A Davidson and Friends, Barrhead	3	3	0
Temperance Society, Hyde	3	2	6
E. P. Warner, Esq., Oaksey	3	0	0
A Lady	3	0	0
J. Broomhall, Esq., London	3	0	0
G. Graham, Esq., Burnley	2	14	0
Mr. & Mrs. Lewis & children, Market Drayton	2	12	6
Rev. H. Gale, B.C.L., Treboreugh	2	6	0
John Ridley, Esq., Hexham	2	2	0
Mr. Golding, Liverpool	2	2	0
John Orton, Mayor of Bolton	2	2	0
Bolton Auxiliary of U.K.A.	2	2	0
Bolton Working Men's T. A. and Prohibition Soc.	2	2	0
Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, London	2	2	0
C. J. Headley, Bath	2	2	0
A Speakman and Friends, St. Helens	2	2	0

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A Friend per W. M.	2	0	0
Friends at Stewarton, per Rev Robert Smith	1	13	6
John McManan and Co, Glasgow	1	13	0
Mr. and Mrs. Dyso, Leeds	1	11	6
P. Tay or, Dumfries	1	11	0
William Jeavons, Liverpool	1	10	0
Friends at Colchester, per Mr Rist	1	10	0
Kirkpatrick Durham Temperance Society	1	5	6
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George Dobson, Birkenhead	1	3	6
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James Nott, Malvern	1	1	0
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J. P. Heane, Gloucester	1	1	0
J. and J. Graham, Penrith	1	1	0
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Adam Taylor, Blackburn	...	...	...	1	0
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T Bostock, Burslem	...	...	...	1	0
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E Huie, Edinburgh	...	...	...	1	0
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W Euing, Glasgow	...	...	...	1	0
J Mitchell, Glasgow	...	...	...	1	0
T Trench, Glasgow	...	...	...	1	0
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Duncan Smith, Glasgow	...	...	...	1	0
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Robert Simpson, Glasgow	...	...	...	1	0
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John Davie, Dunfermline	...	...	...	1	0
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W Hicks, Lostwithiel	...	...	...	1	0
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Thomas Hardy, Swinton	...	...	...	1	0
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Rev. R. Steele, Cheltenham	...	...	...	1	0
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G. P. Mathe, Runcorn	...	...	...	1	0
A Friend per Rev. S. Anear	...	...	...	1	0
G Taylor, Whit church	...	...	...	1	0
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S Fitton, Elus, Macclesfield	...	...	...	1	0
J Fells, Tudehoe	...	...	...	1	0
James Metivier, Jersey	...	...	...	1	0
R D Phillips, Devonport	...	...	...	1	0
R Topp, Farnworth	...	...	...	1	0
Royle and Rawson, Wigan	...	...	...	1	0
S. P. Robinson, Manchester	...	...	...	1	0
William Sproull, Manchester	...	...	...	1	0
Robert Lee, Manchester	...	...	...	1	0
J. E. Nelson, Manchester	...	...	...	1	0
Z. F. Lee, Manchester	...	...	...	1	0

Thomas Clegg, Manchester	...	...	£1	1	0
Benjamin Clark, Manchester	...	...	...	1	0
A Friend, per Mr. Nelson, Manchester	...	...	...	1	0
James Boyd, Manchester	...	...	...	1	0
Peter Spence, Manchester	...	...	...	1	0
A Ireland and Co., Manchester	...	...	...	1	0
T B Potter, Manchester	...	...	...	1	0
Thomas La ham, Manchester	...	...	...	1	0
Mrs W Burnage, Manchester	...	...	...	1	0
Richard Irwen, Manchester	...	...	...	1	0
Wilkinson Johnson, Manchester	...	...	...	1	0
William Bradford, Manchester	...	...	...	1	0
Dr Clay, Manchester	...	...	...	1	0
Edward Goodall, Manchester	...	...	...	1	0
W. P. Roberts, Manchester	...	...	...	1	0
A. W. Cunningham, Manchester	...	...	...	1	0
C. W. Johnson, Manchester	...	...	...	1	0
Joseph Spencer, Manchester	...	...	...	1	0
Abel Heywood, Manchester	...	...	...	1	0
D Chadwick, Salford	...	...	...	1	0
G. W. Harrison, W. kefeld	...	...	...	1	0
W. Mu-ham, Nottingham	...	...	...	1	0
S. Adams, Leicester	...	...	...	1	0
Rev J Hanson, Chesterfield	...	...	...	1	0
Mrs H Richardson, Aytton	...	...	...	1	0
J S Parkinson, Al x dria	...	...	...	1	0
William Blkeley, Stone	...	...	...	1	0
Hinaley Temperance Society	...	...	...	1	0
Dr Marcham, Lowestoft	...	...	...	1	0
W Bin-ham, Chesterfield	...	...	...	1	0
W She herd, Settle	...	...	...	1	0
J Sand, Westmoreland	...	...	...	1	0
J P Addis, B. A. Krigg	...	...	...	1	0
T Gill, C rperby	...	...	...	1	0
J Rut er ord, Bainbridge	...	...	...	1	0
J J Thwaite, Bainbridge	...	...	...	1	0
Miss She herd, Kington, Staffordshire	...	...	...	1	0
Miss Milner, Kingsley, Staffordshire	...	...	...	1	0
Gloss p ehabite Tent	...	...	...	1	0
J M Brown, Guit-borough	...	...	...	1	0
Miss Garbutt, Darlington	...	...	...	1	0
Samuel Clark, Malmesbury	...	...	...	1	0
Robert Morrell, Sel y	...	...	...	1	0
T Maltby, Long Eaton	...	...	...	1	0
William Ayre, Northallerton	...	...	...	1	0
George William n, Brigg	...	...	...	1	0
J eph Forster, Bampton	...	...	...	1	0
Clitheroe Temperance Society	...	...	...	1	0
William Woodcock, Tud oe	...	...	...	1	0
Northwich Temperance Society	...	...	...	1	0
Mr Nash, Twyford	...	...	...	1	0
Thomas Thompson, Thurst n	...	...	...	1	0
John Richardson, Aytton, Northallerton	...	...	...	1	0
Roger Fann ng, Helston	...	...	...	1	0
Hon Neal Dow, LL.D., Portland, Maine	...	...	...	1	0
Counsellor Pol ard, Brauto d	...	...	...	1	0
S Watson, Bradford	...	...	...	1	0
W Watson, Bradford	...	...	...	1	0
D McCarthy, Bra f rd	...	...	...	1	0
J Spence, York	...	...	...	1	0
Solomon Wise, Gilling	...	...	...	1	0
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Rev Canon Jenkins, M.A., Dowlais	...	...	...	1	0
Thomas Williams, Aberdare	...	...	...	1	0
D E Williams, Hirwain	...	...	...	1	0
J Williams, Pontypool	...	...	...	1	0
D J nes, Aberdare	...	...	...	1	0
Henry Bath Swa sea	...	...	...	1	0
J Daniels, Carmarthen	...	...	...	1	0
R Cory, sen, Cardiff	...	...	...	1	0
Rev Thomas Thomas, D.D., Pontypool	...	...	...	1	0
T B Sni h, Pontypool	...	...	...	1	0
T W Roger, Beaumaris	...	...	...	1	0
Evan Richards, Caernarvon	...	...	...	1	0
A M Kinley, New Galloway	...	...	...	1	0
W. king Men, Barh ad	...	...	...	1	0
Charles Parker, Dundee	...	...	...	1	0
Hawick, per John Rule	...	...	...	1	0
John M'Donald, Aberdeen	...	...	...	1	0
D W Heath, Nottingham	...	...	...	1	0
Mr and Mrs Haley, Eisecar	...	...	...	1	0
Upper Mill Ten Society, per James Lawton	...	...	...	1	0
Upper Mill Rechabite Tent, per James Lawton	...	...	...	1	0
Princes End Temperance Society	...	...	...	1	0
Miss Surt r, Nottingham	...	...	...	1	0
R. M. Narracott and Friends, Leicester	...	...	...	1	0
G. and G. W. Leith, Leicester	...	...	...	1	0
Rev. Jabez Burns, D.D., London	...	...	...	1	0
Rev. Dawson Burns, London	...	...	...	1	0
E. Tisdall, sen., London	...	...	...	1	0
F. Wright, London	...	...	...	1	0
W. Inwards, London	...	...	...	1	0
Thomas Hattersley, London	...	...	...	1	0
G. A. Marshall, London	...	...	...	1	0
J. Stirling, London	...	...	...	1	0
Mr Tarrant, London	...	...	...	1	0
Dr Lovell, London	...	...	...	1	0
John Cassell, London	...	...	...	1	0
A Friend, London	...	...	...	1	0
R. B. -tarr, London	...	...	...	1	0
Jos ph Graham, Burnley	...	...	...	1	0
William Graham, Burnley	...	...	...	1	0
Jackson and Fawcett, Burnley	...	...	...	1	0

John Waddington, Burnley ...	1	1	0
Thomas Pomfret, Burnley ...	1	1	0
C. Whitehead, Burnley ...	1	1	0
W. Pickup, Burnley ...	1	1	0
John Kaye, Burnley ...	1	1	0
Jonathan Gaukroger, Burnley ...	1	1	0
Collinge and Stote, Burnley ...	1	1	0
T. Richardson, B.A., Bristol ...	1	1	0
J. Coombs, Bristol ...	1	1	0
James Livesey Phelps, Bristol ...	1	1	0
J. G. Thornton, Bristol ...	1	1	0
Isaac Phelps, Bristol ...	1	1	0
John Hilton, jun., Brighton ...	1	1	0
William Slater, Carlisle ...	1	1	0
John Lowthian, Carlisle ...	1	1	0
E. G. Salisbury, Chester ...	1	1	0
David Roberts, Chester ...	1	1	0
Alderman F. Ferguson, Bolton ...	1	1	0
Councillor Marshall, Bolton ...	1	1	0
William Bruckshaw, Bolton ...	1	1	0
John Hiron, Bolton ...	1	1	0
John Heaton, Bolton ...	1	1	0
John R. Ghy, Bolton ...	1	1	0
Thomas Ormrod, Cannon-street, Bolton ...	1	1	0
Councillor Aspin, Bolton ...	1	1	0
Joseph Robertshaw, Bolton ...	1	1	0
John Haslam, Bolton ...	1	1	0
Charles Heaton, Bolton ...	1	1	0
James Kirkman, Bolton ...	1	1	0
William Knowles, Bolton ...	1	1	0
John Addleshaw, Bolton ...	1	1	0
H. M. Richardson, Bolton ...	1	1	0
Joseph Bradshaw, Bolton ...	1	1	0
Henry Horrocks, Bolton ...	1	1	0
James Hudsmith, Bolton ...	1	1	0
Councillor Haslam, Bolton ...	1	1	0
Councillor Brearley, Bolton ...	1	1	0
James L. Eccles, Manchester ...	1	1	0
Mr. and Miss Morris, Manchester ...	1	1	0
William Howarth, Manchester ...	1	1	0
C. Bell, Middlesbrough ...	1	1	0
Welsh Teetotalers (Working Men), Middlesbrough ...	1	1	0
James Winter, Walker, near Newcastle ...	1	1	0
Councillor Benson, Newcastle ...	1	1	0
Dr. Pyle Earle, Newcastle ...	1	1	0
Thomas Wilcke, Newcastle ...	1	1	0
John Swan, Newcastle ...	1	1	0
Joseph Swan, Newcastle ...	1	1	0
John Pattinson, Newcastle ...	1	1	0
Thomas Atkinson, Newcastle ...	1	1	0
Henry Tennant, Newcastle ...	1	1	0
Fred Lilark, Gateshead ...	1	1	0
George Charlton, Newcastle ...	1	1	0
Isaac Pattinson, Newcastle ...	1	1	0
Christopher Allen, Newcastle ...	1	1	0
William Stewart, Newcastle ...	1	1	0
George Brewis, Newcastle ...	1	1	0
James Gaskill, Manchester ...	1	1	0
Travers Madge, Manchester ...	1	1	0
James Miller, Manchester ...	1	1	0
Thomas Parry, Manchester ...	1	1	0
Jonathan Walker, Manchester ...	1	1	0
W. Shiers, Manchester ...	1	1	0
J. W. Addleshaw, Manchester ...	1	1	0
Elijah Dixon, Newton Heath, Manchester ...	1	1	0
Rev. James Bardsley, M.A., Manchester ...	1	1	0
Henry Dixon, Manchester ...	1	1	0
Rev. Owen Jones, Manchester ...	1	1	0
Henry S. Sutton, Manchester ...	1	1	0
Miss R. Walton, Manchester ...	1	1	0
J. Fildes, Manchester ...	1	1	0
B. Hargreaves, Manchester ...	1	1	0
James Hancock, Manchester ...	1	1	0
Thomas Lythgoe, Manchester ...	1	1	0
W. Preston, Darwen ...	1	1	0
Henry Green, Darwen ...	1	1	0
Joseph Greenwood, Darwen ...	1	1	0
Thomas Fish, Darwen ...	1	1	0
Lawrence Harwood, Darwen ...	1	1	0
Thomas Pickersgill, Darwen ...	1	1	0
George Dixon and Friends, Darwen ...	1	1	0
W. E. Holt and Friends, Darwen ...	1	1	0
Dr. Fish and Friends, Darwen ...	1	1	0
J. Ainsworth and Eccles, and Friends, Darwen ...	1	1	0
Frederick Gale, Treborough ...	1	1	0
J. W. P. Gale, Treborough ...	1	1	0
Edward Gale, Treborough ...	1	1	0
Rev. W. W. Gale, North Cheriton ...	1	1	0
Miss Elizabeth Gale, North Cheriton ...	1	1	0
Miss Jane Gale, North Cheriton ...	1	1	0
W. Barron, Derby ...	1	1	0
Derby Auxiliary of United Kingdom Alliance ...	1	1	0
William Haigh, Huddersfield ...	1	1	0
W. White, Huddersfield ...	1	1	0
J. C. Booth, Huddersfield ...	1	1	0
William Glendenning, Huddersfield ...	1	1	0
Joshua Heaps, Huddersfield ...	1	1	0
Thomas P. Barkas, Newcastle ...	1	1	0
John Donaldson, Byker, Newcastle ...	1	1	0
Edward Simpson, Chilton, Newcastle ...	1	1	0
James Simpson, Chilton, Newcastle ...	1	1	0
Mr Hawdon, Newcastle ...	1	1	0
George Dodds, Newcastle ...	1	1	0
James Robson, Newcastle ...	1	1	0

William Peel, Newcastle ...	1	1	0
Mr Hindhaugh, Newcastle ...	1	1	0
J Bayley, Nottingham ...	1	1	0
James Teare, Preston ...	1	1	0
Frederic Thorp, Preston ...	1	1	0
J A Bell, Preston ...	1	1	0
Miss Jane Copeland, Rotherham ...	1	1	0
Thomas Wigfield, Rotherham ...	1	1	0
George Eskholme, Rotherham ...	1	1	0
R L Parkinson, Manchester ...	1	1	0
Robert Jackson, Manchester ...	1	1	0
Rev Robert Gray Mason ...	1	1	0
John Swainson, Manchester ...	1	1	0
George W Bennett, Manchester ...	1	1	0
M Foster, Manchester ...	1	1	0
John Bailly, Manchester ...	1	1	0
Oldham Temperance Society ...	1	1	0
Will am Hudson, Rotherham ...	1	1	0
William Corbitt, Rotherham ...	1	1	0
W Roberts, Rotherham ...	1	1	0
J Dunnington, Ripon ...	1	1	0
John Kenned, Ripon ...	1	1	0
Mr Carter, Birmingham ...	1	1	0
John Cadbury, Birmingham ...	1	1	0
J Wilson and Co, Birmingham ...	1	1	0
R E French, Birkenhead ...	1	1	0
W Guy, Birkenhead ...	1	1	0
Joseph Bacon, Bolton ...	1	1	0
Richard Carling, Bolton ...	1	1	0
James Lomax, Bolton ...	1	1	0
Joseph Crompton, Bolton ...	1	1	0
Robert Landor, Bolton ...	1	1	0
Watkins Williams, Bolton ...	1	1	0
Thomas Barlow, Bolton ...	1	1	0
Richard Hadfield, Bolton ...	1	1	0
Thomas Jones, Bolton ...	1	1	0
William Abbott, Bolton ...	1	1	0
Councillor Greenhalgh, Bolton ...	1	1	0
Councillor Bowman, Bolton ...	1	1	0
Councillor Conliffe, Bolton ...	1	1	0
Councillor Howarth, Bolton ...	1	1	0
Temperance Progression Female Society, Bolton ...	1	1	0
Youths' Temperance Society, Bolton ...	1	1	0
Thomas Brierclyffe, Bolton ...	1	1	0
Alderman Walsh, JP, Bolton ...	1	1	0
R Wildgoose and Friends, Lea Mills ...	1	1	0
J Brough, Leek ...	1	1	0
John Brough, Leek ...	1	1	0
William Halliwell, Spring Head ...	1	1	0
R P Rickman, Lewes ...	1	1	0
Rev R Shaen, Roy ton ...	1	1	0
David Lewis, Edinburgh ...	1	1	0
James Hamilton, Glasgow ...	1	1	0
J M'Arthur, Glasgow ...	1	1	0
W Henderson, Dundee ...	1	1	0
James Whittell, Perth ...	1	1	0
William Brodie, Bellhaven ...	1	1	0
Low Moor Temperance Society, per R Holdroyd ...	1	1	0
Park Gate Temperance Society ...	1	1	0
A Friend, Liverpool ...	1	1	0
Rev J Robbards, Liverpool ...	1	1	0
Hannah Johnson, London ...	1	1	0
G Wright, Manchester ...	1	1	0
Edwin Mellor, Delph, Saddleworth ...	1	1	0
Robert Bladale, Bury ...	1	1	0
James Porteus, Blackburn ...	1	1	0
A Friend of Liberty, Darwen ...	1	1	0
J R Williams, Liverpool ...	1	1	0
D W Weatherhead, Keighley ...	1	1	0
Mr Duxbury per W Hobson, Leeds ...	1	1	0
T Jones, Liverpool ...	0	15	0
Mrs. Bishop, Sheffield ...	0	10	6
W. H. Fell, Bury ...	0	10	6
John Eaton, Crewe ...	0	10	6
R. Pealey, Crewe ...	0	10	6
James Broadbent, Hyde ...	0	10	6
H. Philips, Newport ...	0	10	6
J. W. Powell, Burslem ...	0	11	6
W. Doncaster, Hanley ...	0	10	6
S. Carryer, Burslem ...	0	10	6
G. Cumberidge, Tunstall ...	0	10	6
J. Smith, Newcastle-under-Lyne ...	0	10	6
John Beeton, Hanley ...	0	10	6
John Maddock, Jun., Alsager, Chesbire ...	0	10	6
G. Morgan, Market Drayton ...	0	10	6
William Crutchley, Market Drayton ...	0	10	6
T. Barratt, Market Drayton ...	0	10	6
J. Jones, Market Drayton ...	0	10	6
Henry Snell, Settle ...	0	10	6
J. Snell, Settle ...	0	10	6
J. Foster, Jun., Milnthorpe ...	0	10	6
W. Sugden, Leek ...	0	10	6
Thomas Maddock, New York, United States ...	0	10	6
William B. Maddock, New York, United States ...	0	10	6
Herrert Beech, New York, United States ...	0	10	6
William Jones, Tean, Staffordshire ...	0	10	6
Temperance Society, Drayton ...	0	10	6
W. L. Harris, Bristol ...	0	10	6
F. O. Jacques, Bristol ...	0	10	6
William Hawkins, Huddersfield ...	0	10	6
Thomas Washington, Huddersfield ...	0	10	6
George Mallinson, Huddersfield ...	0	10	6
D. A. Fox, Liverpool ...	0	10	6
W. H. Buckley, Manchester ...	0	10	6

J. Milner, Manchester	...	...	...	0	10	6
W. Jebbet, Nottingham	...	...	...	0	10	6
Jonathan Shillitto, Rotherham	...	...	...	0	10	6
J. Stapylton Smith, Rotherham	...	...	...	0	10	6
Jonathan Crosbie, Masbro', Rotherham	...	...	...	0	10	6
John Crowther, Masbro', Rotherham	...	...	...	0	10	6
J. S. Wright, Birmingham	...	...	...	0	10	6
James Glover, Bakenhead	...	...	...	0	10	6
Abraham Lomax, Bolton	...	...	...	0	10	6
Thomas Middleton, Bolton	...	...	...	0	10	6
John Lomax, Bolton	...	...	...	0	10	6
Thomas Ormrod, Bolton	...	...	...	0	10	6
Peter Orrell, Bolton	...	...	...	0	10	6
Alfred Ridings, Bolton	...	...	...	0	10	6
George Orrell, Bolton	...	...	...	0	10	6
George Winterburn, Bolton	...	...	...	0	10	6
Thomas Abbott, Bolton	...	...	...	0	10	6
Samuel Hunt, Bolton	...	...	...	0	10	6
Joseph Barton, Bolton	...	...	...	0	10	6
Joseph Crossland, Bolton	...	...	...	0	10	6
James Haslam, Bolton	...	...	...	0	10	6
Thomas Pilkington, Bolton	...	...	...	0	10	6
Robert Holen, Bolton	...	...	...	0	10	6
John Baron, Bolton	...	...	...	0	10	6
John Clippendale, Bolton	...	...	...	0	10	6
John Gerrard, Bolton	...	...	...	0	10	6
John Lancaster, Bolton	...	...	...	0	10	6
Peter Ormrod, Bolton	...	...	...	0	10	6
C. H. Blackley, Manchester	...	...	...	0	10	6
James Bathgate, Liverpool	...	...	...	0	10	6
C. Pengilly, Loochine	...	...	...	0	10	6
Richard Kountree, Leyburn	...	...	...	0	10	6
Edmund Spencer, Leyburn	...	...	...	0	10	6
Robert Maden, Ramsbottom	...	...	...	0	10	6
Henry Carr, Carlisle	...	...	...	0	10	6
Thomas Baker, Carlisle	...	...	...	0	10	6
Duncan and Hagen, Carlisle	...	...	...	0	10	6
Clark and Dargue, Carlisle	...	...	...	0	10	6
James Cowin, Carlisle	...	...	...	0	10	6
J. J. Lees, Manchester	...	...	...	0	10	6
Thomas Graham, Paisley	...	...	...	0	10	0
John Milne, Aberdeen	...	...	...	0	10	0
Seahouse Martindale, Birkenhead	...	...	...	0	10	0
Councillor Chadwick, Bolton	...	...	...	0	10	0
Councillor Ryder, Bolton	...	...	...	0	10	0
John Ebbs, Bolton	...	...	...	0	10	0
James Postlethwaite, Chester	...	...	...	0	10	0
E. Holgate, Larwen	...	...	...	0	10	0
William Dawson, Huddersfield	...	...	...	0	10	0
A. Friend, Liverpool	...	...	...	0	10	0
J. Capper, Liverpool	...	...	...	0	10	0
E. Leighton, Liverpool	...	...	...	0	10	0
T. B. Liverpool	...	...	...	0	10	0
D. Hatchford, Liverpool	...	...	...	0	10	0
Mr. Wilson, Liverpool	...	...	...	0	10	0
Mr. Willis, Liverpool	...	...	...	0	10	0
Mr. Lewis, London	...	...	...	0	10	0
Isaac Earle, Pendleton	...	...	...	0	10	0
Rev. W. Caine, M.A., Manchester	...	...	...	0	10	0
Rev. J. Clark, Salford	...	...	...	0	10	0
Peter Chrimes, Manchester	...	...	...	0	10	0
Charles West, Salford	...	...	...	0	10	0
Thomas Shirley, Manchester	...	...	...	0	10	0
C. Bracewell, Manchester	...	...	...	0	10	0
J. Charlesworth, Manchester	...	...	...	0	10	0
George Sisson, Gateshead	...	...	...	0	10	0
John Moffatt, Rochdale	...	...	...	0	10	0
James Crossdale, Rochdale	...	...	...	0	10	0
Dr. Goodman, Southport	...	...	...	0	10	0
S. Smith, Bury	...	...	...	0	10	0
J. Hacking, Bury	...	...	...	0	10	0
A. Friend, Bury	...	...	...	0	10	0
Mr. Farraday, Blackburn	...	...	...	0	10	0
Rev. J. Thompson, Bacup	...	...	...	0	10	0
W. S. Nichols, Bradford	...	...	...	0	10	0
Rev. Thomas Holme, East Cowton	...	...	...	0	10	0
Mr. Colbourne, Sturminster	...	...	...	0	10	0
L. Walker, Wortley	...	...	...	0	10	0
W. Thompson, Kendal	...	...	...	0	10	0
J. Nicholson, Leek	...	...	...	0	10	0
C. P. and Friends, Tonbridge	...	...	...	0	10	0
A. H. Lawton, Lees	...	...	...	0	10	0
A. Smedley, Belper	...	...	...	0	10	0
Rev. Joseph Wood, Clayton-le-Moors	...	...	...	0	10	0
James Holgate, Enfield	...	...	...	0	10	0
H. Darnton, Ashton	...	...	...	0	10	0
West Scowcroft, Harwood	...	...	...	0	10	0
M. G. Jarvis, Kilmington	...	...	...	0	10	0
John Jordan, Lye, near Stourbridge	...	...	...	0	10	0
B. C. Cross, Plymouth	...	...	...	0	10	0
E. Arkell, Plymouth	...	...	...	0	10	0
Mr. Ripley, Temperance Lecturer	...	...	...	0	10	0
Tintwistle Temperance Committee	...	...	...	0	10	0
James Smith, Hawes	...	...	...	0	10	0
Thomas Platt, Hadfield	...	...	...	0	10	0
Eliza Proctor, Darlington	...	...	...	0	10	0
Eliza Richardson, Lanbargh	...	...	...	0	10	0
Mr. Fear, Reading	...	...	...	0	10	0
Mrs. Macfarlane, Glasgow	...	...	...	0	10	0
William Eglin, Glasgow	...	...	...	0	10	0
Calton Mile End and Bridgeton T. A. Society	...	...	...	0	10	0
J. L. Lang, Glasgow	...	...	...	0	10	0
Mrs. Trevelyan, Pencaitland	...	...	...	0	10	0
G. and R. Smith, Coxwold	...	...	...	0	10	0

W. Waters, J.P., Wick	...	...	...	0	10	0
Rev. A. Inglis, Manchester	...	...	...	0	10	0
C. L. Benton, Great Grimby	...	...	...	0	10	0
C. T. Dodd, Tunbridge Wells	...	...	...	0	10	0
C. G. Chapman, Wolverhampton	...	...	...	0	10	0
S. H. Coombs, Oswestry	...	...	...	0	10	0
Peter Drummond, Stirling	...	...	...	0	10	0
E. W. Elam, Bunley	...	...	...	0	10	0
R. Fortune, Harrogate	...	...	...	0	10	0
Andrew Dunn, Kelso	...	...	...	0	10	0
James Courtman, Ashton	...	...	...	0	10	0
Thomas Ainsley, Alnwick	...	...	...	0	10	0
Ironbridge Auxiliary of United Kingdom Alliance	...	...	...	0	10	0
W. Drinkwater, Manchester	...	...	...	0	10	0
George Hicks, Manchester	...	...	...	0	10	0
Rev. Charles Garrett, Rochdale	...	...	...	0	10	0
George Winterbottom, Oldham	...	...	...	0	10	0
R. Sutherland, Swansea	...	...	...	0	10	0

SUPPLEMENTAL LIST.

Committee of Leeds Temperance Society	...	£2	10	6
John Iredale, Leeds	...	2	2	0
N. Hoegson	...	2	2	0
Josiah Merrick, Manchester	...	1	1	0
George Robinson, Manchester	...	1	1	0
Joel Kirby, Sheffield	...	1	1	0
James Hole	...	1	1	0
John Holmes	...	1	1	0
John Kershaw	...	1	1	0
Edwin Gaunt	...	1	1	0
Councillor Carter	...	1	1	0
Thomas Donaldson	...	1	1	0
Rev. Thomas Hinks	...	1	1	0
Thomas Atkinson	...	1	1	0
David Green	...	1	1	0
G. E. Lomax, Manchester	...	1	1	0
W. H. Conyers	...	1	1	0
J. D. Bassett, per J. Whiting	...	1	1	0
James Harrison, per H. N. Harrison	...	1	1	0
B. Waite	...	1	1	0
Joseph Asquith	...	1	1	0
William Campbell	...	1	1	0
Committee of Woodhouse Temperance Society	...	1	1	0
John Page, Chicago, per W. Pearson	...	1	1	0
John Baron	...	1	1	0
W. Crossley	...	1	1	0
Edwin Wilkinson	...	1	1	0
William Holroyd	...	1	1	0
Committee of the Female Temperance Society	...	1	1	0
John Wager	...	1	1	0
Benjamin Hartley	...	1	1	0
John Wood	...	0	12	0
William King	...	0	10	6
Thomas Arundall	...	0	10	6
Frederick Jackson	...	0	10	6
William West	...	0	10	6
George Ward	...	0	10	6
Joseph Conyers	...	0	10	6
A. W. Harrison, per H. N. Harrison	...	0	10	6
Mrs. Walker	...	0	10	6
Mrs. L. Walker	...	0	10	0
Thomas Leeming	...	0	10	0
J. D. Woodcock	...	0	10	0
Mark Ellis, Bramley	...	0	10	0
Henry Child	...	0	10	0
J. H. Thorp	...	0	10	0
W. Thackray	...	0	10	0
Thomas Parlow, Longton	...	0	10	0
Fletcher Ritson, Bolton	...	0	10	6
George Toulmin, Preston	...	1	1	0
William Smith, Balfron	...	1	1	0
St. Patrick's Temperance Society, Bolton	...	0	10	0
Bridge-street Temperance Society, Bolton	...	0	10	0
Back Barrow Temp. Society, Newton-in-Cartmel	...	1	1	0
Councillor White and Friends, Macclesfield	...	5	5	0
John Sykes, Manchester	...	0	10	0
John Riley, Manchester	...	1	1	0
Richard Johnson, Manchester	...	0	10	0
B. W. Blades, Greatbridge	...	0	10	0
T. Knott, Hulton Hall	...	0	10	0
William Temperley, Hexham	...	1	1	0
Charles Tisdale, London	...	1	1	0
Sidney Tisdale, London	...	1	1	0
R. Wainwright, London	...	1	1	0
Edward Morgan, Manchester	...	1	1	0
John Wright, Gilling	...	1	1	0
Heywood Temperance Society	...	1	1	0
B. Barker, Bramley	...	0	10	6
Rev. John Compston, Bramley	...	0	10	6
William Sproule, Barlow-street, Manchester	...	1	11	6
Mrs. Wm. Massey, Burnage, near Manchester	...	1	1	0
Dr. John Watts, Manchester	...	0	10	0
James Barrow, Ancoats, Manchester	...	0	10	0
Mrs. Richardson, Bristol	...	1	1	0
J. Aldiss, London	...	1	1	0
P. Carigan, London	...	1	1	0
W. J. Clegg, Sheffield	...	1	1	0
W. M. Grant Burnley	...	1	1	0
James L. Selkirk and Friends, Glasgow	...	2	2	0
J. R. Williams, Liverpool (additional)	...	1	1	0
W. Heywood and Bros., Manchester (additional)	...	0	9	6
R. Pedley, Crwe	...	0	10	6
Proceeds of Solree given by Bolton Ladies	...	18	0	0
Sums under 10s. and undetailed lists	...	218	10	0